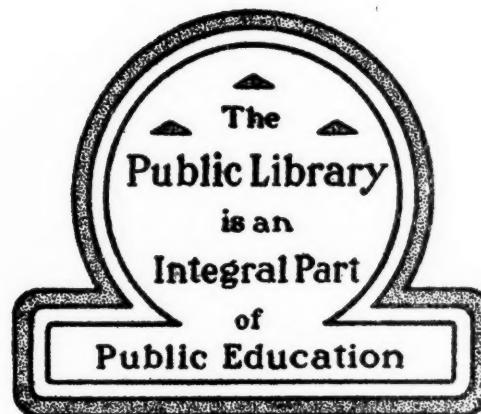


Vol. 15

June, 1910

No. 6

Public Libraries



Library Bureau
156 Wabash Ave. Chicago, Illinois

American Library Association

Publishing Board

1 Washington Street,

CHICAGO, ILL.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

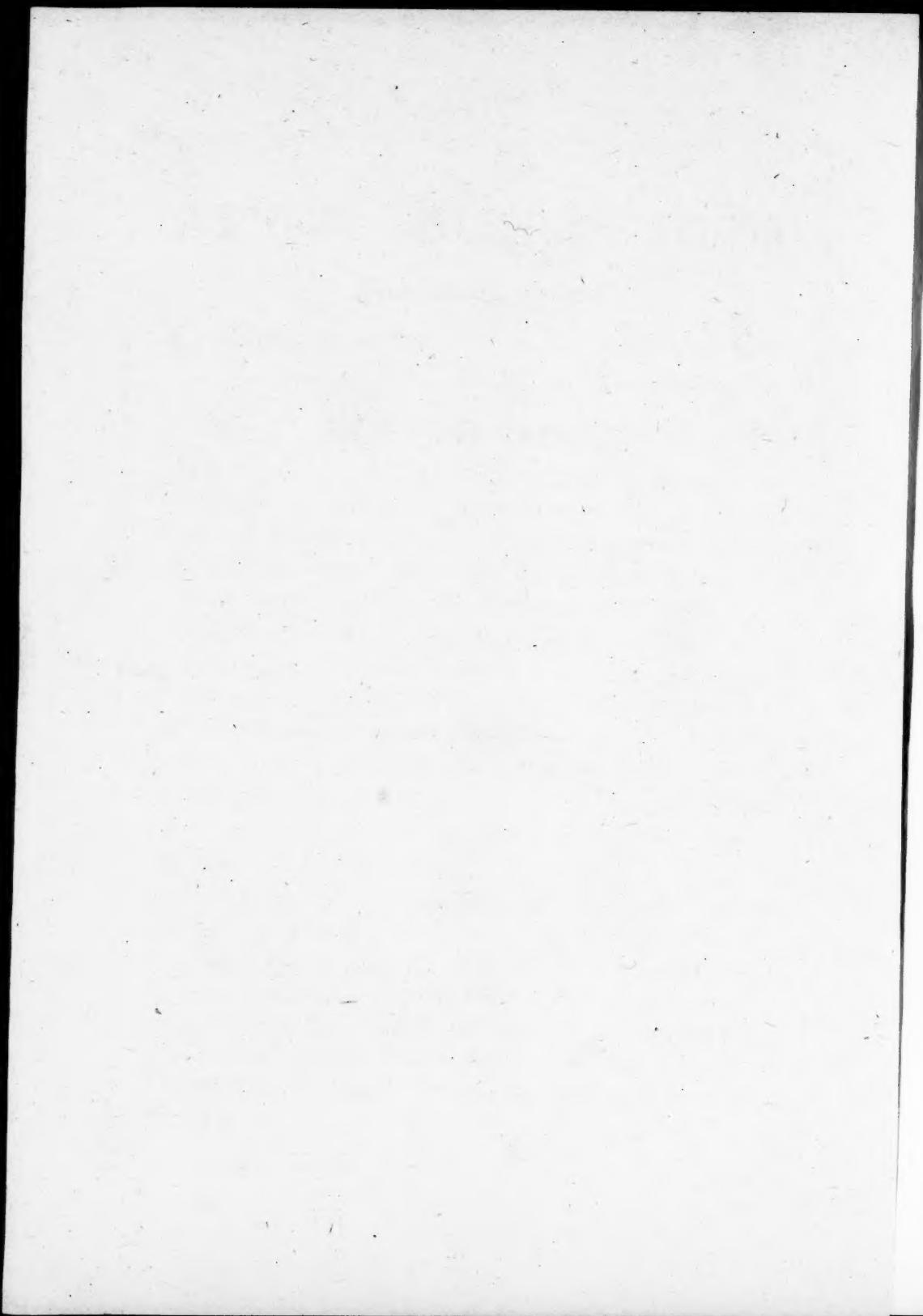
MENDING AND REPAIR OF BOOKS, by Margaret W. BROWN. A handbook of practical suggestions on when to bind and when to mend; mending table and its supplies; paste, the mending medium; ways to mend; missing pages; ways to clean; temporary binders, etc. Price, 15 cents.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS IN SMALL LIBRARIES, by James I. Wyer, Jr. Revised and recast. Includes documents to April, 1910. Of valuable assistance to small libraries in the selection and use of government documents. In press. Advance orders received. Price, 15 cents.

BINDING FOR SMALL LIBRARIES. Suggestions prepared by the A. L. A. Committee on bookbinding. Price, 15 cents.

SELECTED LIST OF MUSIC AND BOOKS ABOUT MUSIC, by Louisa M. Hooper. Prepared for the use of libraries. Part I contains a selected list of musical compositions and Part II, an annotated list of books about music. Suggests a scheme of classification of music and subject headings for the catalog. Information is given regarding publishers of music, price, names of keys, editions, etc. Price, 25 cents.





Public Libraries

A monthly publication devoted to the advancement of library work

CONTENTS—June, 1910

The reader and the library	219-223	American library association	244-249
Louise H. Coburn		A. L. A. travel arrangements	
Library publicity through the press	223-225	Post-conference trip	
By an ex-press agent		Brussels trip	
The new county library system of California	226-229	Invitations to A. L. A. for 1911	249
Ernest Bruncken		Meeting of A. L. I.	249
Public and school libraries of Nova Scotia	229-233	A mistaken value	249
W. M. Hepburn		Library meetings	250-256
The catalog section of A. L. A.	233	California	
An important question	233	Chicago	
Editorial	234-235	Louisiana	
The new encyclopedia	236-237	Oklahoma	
Why special libraries?	238	Texas	
A worthy book	238-239	Library institute	256
A restored document	239	Library schools	257-261
Tell your neighbor	239	Drexel institute	
Reciprocal copyright	239	University of Illinois	
An American newspaper index	240-241	New York state library	
A library law for Louisiana	241	Pratt institute	
Maryland library law	241	Simmons college	
The question of replacements	242	Syracuse university	
An outline of Mackinac history	242-244	Western Reserve university	
		Wisconsin	
		Summer sessions	
		Entrance examination	
		News from the field	261-268

"The best reading for the greatest number, at the least cost"

Charles Scribner's Sons

Publishers, Importers, Booksellers

153, 155 and 157 Fifth Avenue, New York City

WE invite the attention of LIBRARIANS to our extensive and complete stock of English and American books of all publishers supplied at the lowest market rates.

SEND FOR CATALOGS

FOREIGN BOOKS imported free of duty. Special attention given to obscure and out-of-print publications.

THE BOOK BUYER, a monthly magazine devoted to books, authors and literary affairs, with a special department for matters of interest to LIBRARIANS, will be sent free to any library on application.

For several years Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons have published a special library edition of a selected list of new titles. These books, bound according to the specifications of the committee on binding of the American Library Association, have won enthusiastic approval everywhere. During April the following have appeared:

Paine's "The Head Coach" net \$1.10
Lynde's "The Taming of Red Butte Western" net \$1.10

Kelly's "Little Aliens" . net \$1.10

During the spring the following will appear:

Latter part of April—Royle's "The Silent Call" net \$1.10

Latter part of April—Palmer's "Danbury Rodd" net \$1.10

Latter part of May—Brown's "Philippa at Halcyon" net \$1.10

Early in June—Davis's "Once upon a Time" net \$1.10

Midsummer—Meredith's "Celt and Saxon" net \$1.10

A few copies of the following titles previously issued in the library binding are still procurable. Orders for these may be placed directly with the publishers, or through the regular agents:

Beard's "American Boy's Handy Book."

Brady's "On the Old Kearsarge."

Brooks's "Boy Emigrants."

Davis's "White Mice."

Hewlett's "Halfway House."

Jacobs's "Sailors' Knots."

Mason's "The Broken Road."

Smith's "Romance of an Old-Fashioned Gentleman."

Smith's "Tides of Barnegat."

Train's "The Butler's Story."

Van Dyke's "Days Off."

Wharton's "Fruit of the Tree."

Public Libraries

(MONTHLY)

Vol. 15

June, 1910

No. 6

The Reader and the Library*

Louise H. Coburn, trustee, Free public library,
Skowhegan

The public library system is a somewhat recent product of modern democracy. It has marvelously-expanded within the last few years; it has branched and budded in a hundred ramifications; and no reasonable person can affirm that its period of growth is passed. The aim of the public school system of America is to furnish a good education to every child in the country. The corresponding aim of the public library system is to furnish good reading to every person in the country. Men are now, as they always have been, obliged to earn bread for themselves and for their children, but the spirit of the age offers mental nutriment on which the young shall intellectually grow, and the adult shall intellectually live, —offers it free as the air and the sunshine to every comer.

Now in the public library as an institution there are three factors to be considered, the management, the collection of books, and the public; or, reduced to the lowest terms, the librarian, the book, and the reader. It has sometimes seemed to me that in the discussion of library principles and methods more attention is given to the two former than to the last. I am not forgetting the immense work which has been done in bibliography, and the numerous and valuable lists of best books for all

*Read before the Maine library association, at Waterville.

sorts of readers on all sorts of subjects. Is it just possible that more pains have been taken to provide books for readers than readers for books? However that may be, it is the third factor of the library that I desire to emphasize, the reader,—the beneficiary of the library, as he is sometimes called. This misnomer will serve to illustrate a common inversion of ideas. For the reader is not debtor to the library, but the library to the reader, to whom it owes its reason for existence, its potentiality of usefulness, its place in the scheme of civilization. We have it on good authority that the Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath, and this phrase suggests the up-to-date point of view of every human institution. The college of yesterday generously bestowed its privileges upon grateful youth. The college of today advertises, argues, entreats, sometimes—shall I dare to hint it?—stoops to bribery, to fill its catalog. The old-fashioned country storekeeper kindly and in a leisurely way obliged his customer with the goods he was in need of. The new shopkeeper is profuse in thanks and invitations for further trade. The country bank even today is inclined to the opinion that it confers a favor upon those who come to borrow of it. The city bank expresses thanks to those who bring business to it, and makes request for more. No, the person is not the beneficiary of any institution which has a place in the body politic, but the institution owes

its place and its life to the people whom it serves.

There are several theories as to the relation of the library to its readers, ranging from that of purveyor of entertainment to the strictly educational. "The library is the people's university." Regarding each as legitimate in its sphere, all may be included in the phrase, "It is the giver of the larger life." The library represents to the reader the larger life,—it opens to him a new world,—the world of knowledge; indeed, it opens to him a constellation of worlds. The beauty of every clime, the life of all lands, the riches of knowledge and genius garnered by the centuries, the whole body of truth which has been wrested from nature,—these lie at the feet of the one who enters the library door. That it may do its true work, and fulfill the end of its existence, it must offer its treasures to those who can use them, most unstintedly.

There was once a young surgeon's apprentice who in a happy moment lighted on a book—it was a translation of an ancient poem. "Then," wrote John Keats,

Then felt I like some watcher of the skies,
When a new planet swims into his ken,
Or like stout Cortez, when, with eagle eyes,
He stared at the Pacific—and all his men
Looked at each other with a wild surmise,
Silent upon a peak in Darien.

Many a writer has recorded the meeting with some book at the psychological moment, as an event in his intellectual and even in his spiritual life. "At last," said Aurora Leigh, "because the time was ripe, I chanced upon the poets." The book, the moment and the reader—from the fortuitous combination of these three will sometimes come a spark that will transform a life. Now this kind of electricity is not likely to be the result of the best of lists of best books, nor of the most scientific of catalogs. It comes from lingering over book-shelves, from handling and

looking at and dipping into many books. My plea, it will be seen, is for the open shelf, the open stack-room. Bacon tells us that some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some to be chewed and digested. How can books be tasted except by the freest inspection and handling, by easy opening and shutting? The educational effect of familiarity with books in their systematic order on the shelves, the mental broadening that comes from acquaintance with more books than one can possibly read, the possibilities that are waiting as the hand hovers like a butterfly over book after book, before settling upon the chosen one—these should belong to every reader, young or old, who does not abuse the privilege.

Within a few months I have visited two libraries for the first time. In one of the largest libraries of our state I found a children's room, with children's books on shelves along the walls, and in front of them a long iron bar like those one finds in a zoo before the cages of the lions. On my asking the young lady in charge the object of the bar, she replied with simple literalness that it was to keep the children from touching the books. I did not inquire if they were afraid the books would bite, but I changed the form of my question and asked why the barrier was regarded as necessary. She answered that the stack-room was closed to the public, and therefore these books could not be handled by the children. It seemed to me a curious example of inverted reasoning, and I was reminded of the Australian judge who advised his young and untrained professional brother never to give a reason for his decisions, "for," said he, "your decisions, if you follow your best judgment, will generally be right, but your reasons are sure to be wrong." However necessary under the circumstances the action of this library

may have seemed, the reason given is surely of the boomerang order, for if the general collection be closed, the need is greater that special collections like reference books and children's books should be open. In contrast to this experience, I visited a few months ago the Carnegie library in Washington, and found the whole body of fiction on open shelves in a large front room, and was told that it is the purpose of the management to bring the entire collection of books from the rear stack-rooms, and arrange them in the other large well-lighted front room, where every one can see and handle them. On my asking if there would be room for all, I was answered that there would be plenty of room, for there were only 100,000. (This is a strictly Washington view of number.) It is often the mistake of trustees rather than of librarians that book-stacks are closed, and sometimes seems to be the fault of architects rather than either. When a large number of reference and standard works and children's books are on open shelves, as in the Boston public library, the evil is minimized. It is undeniable that the open shelf adds materially to the labor of the librarian, but it is labor in a good cause. If some restriction seems absolutely necessary on account of the smallness of the library force, surely it could be made without entirely closing the stacks. They could be closed during rush hours, admittance could be given to a limited number at a time, and this admittance could, if thought best, be by ticket, none being allowed to enter when the tickets were exhausted. Limitations such as these would not prevent every well-behaved person, child or adult, from enjoying at some time the privileges of the shelves. It is a case where high license is to be preferred to prohibition.

That the library may in the fullest way serve the reader, larger privi-

leges in the taking out of books need to be given. To take out at a time six or eight or ten books on one subject or for one purpose, means very much more than to take the same number consecutively. Why should not the minister take home an armful of books from which he can illustrate his sermon or address? Why should not the woman who is arranging a program for a club or D. A. R. meeting carry away a number of volumes to cull from? The books are made to be used, and they should go to those who can use them, and not be left to mold on the shelves. This need of allowing more books to be taken, if the standard and older part of the library is to be as useful as it should be, is recognized by many libraries. Some give student or non-fiction cards, and I have heard that in some cases the circulation of the library has been actually lessened by the additional cards, on account of the smaller proportion of fiction asked for. Lessened in quantity, it has been improved in quality. Other libraries give students the privilege of taking several books, seven in one library that I know, or an unlimited number, as does the Concord (Mass.) library. The Public library of Washington, which has very progressive ideas, gives students, by which it understands those who wish books for any other purpose than light reading, the right to register, and allows them to take out ten books at a time. In our own library we have experimented along this line. A rule quite general in its language was passed by the trustees to the effect that persons studying a subject may take out such books as they need for reference, so far as shall not interfere with the privileges of others. Under this rule, club women and others who are reading on a subject or arranging a program, can take out a number of books at a time, of which a separate record is kept. This liberty does not

apply to fiction, nor to new books, nor to books which are in special demand. Our library has for several years allowed teachers to take an unlimited number of books for school use, or for their own. There is no reason for objecting to privileges of this sort, that they make unfair discrimination. Libraries are emphatically for those who will use them. This is true of all public institutions. Some people visit constantly the public park, and some never enter it. One family sends no children to the public school, and another sends a dozen. Some never go into the Art museum, and some go often and linger long. Public institutions are for those who can benefit by them, and any attempt to equalize their privileges is false in theory, and mischievous in practice.

There is one important class of the community which has been largely debarred from the benefits of the library, those who live remote from it in the country. The ordinary rules of one book on a card, to be exchanged in two weeks, are not well adapted to them. The traveling library, that interesting invention of someone who loved both books and people, is doing much for our scattered rural communities. Town libraries need to do more for those who live out of the village, either through traveling district libraries, or by sending books more liberally into country homes. Why should not the farmer carry home with him six or eight or ten carefully selected books, including a bound magazine volume, the number to be proportional to the size of his family, to be brought back for exchange when he can conveniently come again to town? It might give new life to some young soul in that home, or new vision to some older one. Many city privileges are going into our rural homes of late, making them less isolated and narrow. We must see to it that library privileges

reach there too. Cicero, in his beautiful tribute to literary studies, finished by saying, "They are our companions in the country." The up-to-date library system must make this good for every country dweller.

That I may complete my subject of the library's relation to the people, I must add that with the larger liberty must go persistent and skillful advertising. This is in line with modern business methods. It is an educational process, and is a necessary element in that going out of the library to meet the people of which I have been speaking. The valuable bulletins and special lists published by several city libraries do most admirably a part of this work. Country libraries would do well to study the gentle art of advertising. The local paper is open not only to lists of new books, but to subject lists, and suggested standard books, and notices of interesting matter to be found in government and state reports. Speaking for one reader, I am always interested in the lists of books which I sometimes see posted on library walls, and in the timely books, or those good old books which have all seasons for their own, which I find put forward on conspicuous shelves. I feel that the library is putting out its hand to meet me.

There are one or two things that the library cannot do, and need not try to do for its readers. It must not, of course, yield to the demand for cheap fiction. It cannot and must not try to supply the demand for the better class of current fiction. It seems to me that I notice much less tendency to attempt to do this than there was a few years ago. The flood of current fiction has risen so high, that it is obviously vain to stem the tide. Carlyle said to William Black, after he had become well known as a novelist, "Why do you not write a book, man?" The current fiction of the library must be

strictly high class, and definitely though not narrowly limited, and the emphasis should be laid on real "books."

With these the library must go in quest of the reader. It must go out into the highways and the hedges, and compel him to come in. It must use every modern device to entice him, and it must give him rights and privileges that were not thought of a few years ago. It must make no restrictive rules except such as are absolutely necessary, and it must break such as it has on all favorable occasions. The library is for the reader, and not the reader for the library.

Library Publicity Through the Press

By an ex-Press Agent

Educational institutions, philanthropic associations, society folk, business houses as well as show people, have press agents. Why should not a public library which seeks to get into touch with the community have a publicity man? The popular mind associates the press agent with fake stories of sensational robberies, in which figure prominently priceless jewels, thrilling incidents of smashed cab windows, horse-whips and heroic rescues. This is one kind of press agenting. There is another type of press representative who regards his profession as a dignified calling, and whose task is more difficult than that of the prima donna's agent who circulates throughout the land, by means of his acquaintance on Park Row, scalp-raising tales of bold highwayman attacks averted by the coolness of his client. No one can prove that he is bluffing, furthermore, his yarn makes good copy, although the public say: "Another press agent trick."

The directing powers of many philanthropic and educational enterprises realizing that publicity through the newspapers and periodicals helps their causes, engage men of literary ability to keep

the world informed about these organizations through skillfully written articles in Sunday newspapers and magazines describing their work in a popular, readable manner. The writers can usually sell these stories, and thus make a double profit.

I was once approached by a flourishing educational institution relative to undertaking its press work. I was expected to write idealistically upon the power of knowledge, and the educational uplift. It was understood that the said institution's name was only to be mentioned *en passant*, and sometimes not at all. The advertisements would do the rest. This was a clever idea.

What constitutes a good press agent? One such as a library would need? The same qualities that characterize a good news story writer. Newspapers are too busy to fuss over re-writing. The bulk of copy from librarians put into my hands for editing, while I was in a newspaper office, outside of its amateurishness, was too much in the essay style, the woman's club paper sort of thing. To be a successful press agent one must have a wide and intimate acquaintance in newspaper offices. This the librarian can get by constantly visiting editorial rooms (*not in rush hours*), offering the staff the services of the library, with "Call me up whenever you want anything, Mr. Editor." In other words, try to get the papers under obligations, and impress upon the newspaper man how you can help him, and how much you long to do so. Newspapers are not so hungry for copy as many people imagine, because what they are not interested in stares them in the face when the morning paper appears on the breakfast table. The friendship of the editor may be of the greatest help in times of storm and stress—especially in small towns where the power of the press is often greater than in a large community. Any library administration is liable to be assailed by muckrakers.

In most libraries the problem is how to reach the masses. Do it through

the newspapers that the masses read. Unfortunately these are the yellow journals (were conditions otherwise, the public library would not have as much reason to exist as it does today). I do not wish to help the circulations of unprincipled journals, but, on the other hand, well-written articles will improve them, and thus may a library press agent be doubly useful with one article. Ergo, write for the papers which are read by those whom you seek to reach, and write in the style of those papers.

What is a good newspaper story? Few of us analyze the columns of a paper, or stop to think why news is written as it is printed. If you would insure the publication of your story, save as much time as you can for the overworked editor. The pressure for time in a newspaper office up to the last call for copy before going to press, is tremendous, and every minute counts. Learn how to prepare copy, and study the style of the paper through which you seek publicity. All editors like well-written and interesting contributions, especially if they have not to pay for them. I admit that it would be difficult to make up a sensational library story with a two-column drop head in big type, but it is not necessary for a library press agent to arrange an elopement of the librarian with his first assistant, or anything blood curdling. When the man on the re-write desk is told to work over a story, he looks first for the features (if it be a news story), because the composition sent in from outside is usually too long, too adjectival.

Mr A of the Smithtown public library addresses a meeting of the Rosebud library club, although his speech may be Websterian in its oratory, he probably reads in next day's paper:

"Mr A, librarian of ... addressed the, on the Public library versus the corner saloon," and the report may continue, "Mr A said in part," or "Since the establishment of the library

of which I am the librarian," said Mr A. The speaker then referred to the work which clergymen of his city were doing. "There are," continued Mr A, "unusual opportunities"

I can imagine what the editor might have received had the meeting been written up by someone never connected with the press.

The following is cut from a daily paper:

"Though handicapped greatly by its lack of adequate facilities, the _____ library, through the efforts of its efficient librarian, Mrs _____, has secured a greatly increased circulation during the past year."

The feature is the increased circulation, which fact is not disclosed ("played up") until we have learned that the library has inadequate facilities, and that the "efficient librarian" brought on the local thirst for reading and we are told naught of what sort of books were called for. The rest of the article is excellent, and fills about two sticks (a stick is that portion of the length of a column which is equal to its width) of copy. There is a little too much of the press agent in the matter quoted above. A "sign post" head was tacked on top—a "sign post" head is one lacking action as "New Books." The heading on this particular story conveyed no distinct idea whether one would read about a library, or a book store. The subhead was good, and explained, as it should, the first head.

Timely articles on private study as a help to higher wages, the companionship of books, etc., and *elsewhere in the paper*, a reading list, will bring, I think, gratifying results, which, of course, cannot be proved. This side of library work will become in time, I haven't a doubt, of great assistance in the library militant movement.

Interviews offer splendid opportunities for publicity. There is no impropriety in asking an editor to send a man to write one up, provided one has something to say. Be ready for

the interviewer with news, anecdotes, *bon-mots*, and always pictures.

(Shiny photographs produce the best newspaper cuts.)

Never expose in the papers the blunders of your public. Literary breaks may amuse those who know better, but telling about them may hit back like a boomerang.

There is a variety of librarian who can produce only trite, prosy paragraphs, to which are appended lists of new books. Beware of becoming the type of person who strives for literary effect, and produces only sentiment and fine writing. Better then to leave out the stories and send only book-lists.

Some rules to observe:

Write with typewriter on one side of large-size paper.

Number your sheets.

Leave plenty of space between the lines and wide margins.

In a newspaper story the order of facts is not chronological, but climax, causes, results, details.

Use head-lines expressing action, which attract and compel reading.

Consider the editors, they are not as the lilies of the fields.

There is an excellent book (librarians like to know of good books), by Hemstreet, on writing for newspapers.

Nichts ist dauern als der Wechsel—not even this discourse—and the style of newspaper writing may change.

I close this well-intentioned side talk, which, by the grace of the editor of PUBLIC LIBRARIES, appears in print, with a true story of library press publicity.

Mr X takes charge of a public library. Coming from another state he meets opposition and criticism, and has to cope with the jealousy of his first assistant who wanted his place. Gossip and rumor get busy. Stories of his bad management circulate. They reach his ears. He has previously made friends with the editor of the principal local daily, and to him he goes with a letter written by himself setting forth

all the faults of which he has been accused. It appears next day in the aforesaid news sheet signed "Publicus." Several "Indignant Tax Payers," "Constant Readers," "A Citizen" et als. write similarly. "Veritas" (none other than our friend X) sends a letter indorsing the librarian's policies. Others contribute on the side of the defense. At last our brother X writes a letter over his true signature, explaining the whys and the wherefores of his tactics, and calling attention to the good he has accomplished.

This feat was, of course, a novel and bright idea, and was effective as it was tried in a boom town, but I warn against replying to letters to the editor from "Constant Reader," et als., criticizing the library policy. Such correspondence is usually written by busybodies who delight in seeing their compositions in print, especially if they stir up controversy. When thus assailed I notice that great corporations generally follow Bill Devery's advice.

Much of what I have said may seem captious, and an old story (it doesn't do us harm to hear old stories now and then), but following my suggestions may help the inexperienced to reach a desired goal.

The Dial, Chicago, celebrated its thirtieth anniversary, May 1. It is a matter of congratulation to the literary world in general, but especially to the Middle West, that a publication with such high ideals and courage to express its convictions has pursued the even tenor of its way for so long a time. There is never any doubt as to the position *The Dial* will take on any question that arises in the world of letters, when there is a higher and a lower position.

The life of *The Dial* has been of inestimable value in the development of good literature, and one can heartily wish for a long continuance of its power and effort in the world of books. It is a real dial to the literary world.

The New County Library System of California

*Ernest Bruncken, Copyright Office, Washington, D. C.

If the new county library system of California were merely a particular way of administering public libraries, I should hardly venture to give my explanation of it. But, as I hope to show presently, the system now being inaugurated in that state is far more. It is nothing less than the first systematic attempt at coördination of the public libraries of an entire state with all the other educational agencies of the commonwealth.

In practically every one of the states, the public schools have been organized for many years so as to present, on the whole, a very happy combination of local responsibility with central supervision, advice and assistance. The libraries, on the other hand, have in most cases been left to whatever skill, wisdom, and willingness might be found in the local authorities. It is true that many of the states have library commissions, which do most excellent service by advice, encouragement, and in a few limited cases direct supervision over local libraries, while here and there, as in the state of New York, the state gives pecuniary assistance to local libraries. But generally speaking every community is allowed to have as good or as poor a library as it chooses, or none at all, if it sees fit, a condition of things which would be considered intolerable if applied to the other branch of our educational establishment, the public school.

The result has been that while every smallest hamlet has its district school, library facilities are reserved for the fortunate inhabitants of the cities. To remedy this, the California legislature, in 1909, passed a law providing for a county library system. This system is now gradually

being organized in the various counties of that state. When the organization is complete, which in the nature of things cannot be for some years, California will have arrived at the point toward which her library workers are now striving, when any resident of the state shall have access, at the lowest possible cost to himself or the commonwealth, to any work to be found in any public library of the state.

The credit for having conceived this plan must be given, first of all, to State librarian James L. Gillis. But many others deserve credit for their services in guiding the measure through the legislature. The pathway of the bill through the legislature was by no means a smooth one. It had been drawn in the legislative reference department of the State library after many and careful consultations among all persons interested. But whoever has experience with legislative bodies, knows what a terrible disease the amending mania is. So, in order to save the measure from a worse fate, a number of amendments had to be accepted which, in the opinion of its friends, seriously hampered the efficiency of the plan. Still, with all its faults, we feel that it is an excellent basis upon which to build.

The framework of the county system is very simple. Just as an incorporated city may maintain its municipal library, so each county may, if it chooses, establish a county library. As the city library may have its branches, so the county system will have its branches in various parts of the county, its deposit stations, its delivery automobiles that may bring the books to the very doors of the inhabitants. By a special provision, the libraries now maintained by the school districts may be made branches of the county libraries. These school libraries are at present notoriously inefficient, for

*Recently of California state library.

reasons obvious to every librarian. By becoming branches of the county system, their readers will at once gain access to the entire stock of books contained therein, instead of the trifling collections they now possess. It is expected that gradually the libraries of the cities, especially the very small incorporated towns, will find it to their advantage to become branches of the county system, not only on account of the greater choice of books, but also for the expert administration which the small libraries are themselves unable to pay for. In the meantime, the country librarian is authorized to render to municipal libraries within his county all possible assistance, which in practice will mean an interchange of books, aid in cataloging, coöperation in purchasing and the like.

If anybody is unable to get at the county library a book he wishes to read, the county librarian will get it for him from the State library, and if necessary, from any other library in the state, including the two universities, California and Stanford. The State librarian is given a few very mild powers of supervision over the county libraries, modeled in principle on the powers of the superintendent of public instruction over the local school authorities. I do not intend to bore you with a detailed discussion of all the particulars of the law. Two features, however, deserve special mention. You will notice that the law does not provide for a board of trustees. The view is spreading among librarians in California, that a board of trustees is no more necessary for the library than for any other branch of the public service, the engineer or the treasurer, for instance, and often becomes a serious hindrance to efficiency. The other feature is the qualifications demanded of the county librarian. For the present he must furnish a certificate

of competency from the State librarian or the librarians of either of the universities. As soon as a state system of certificates shall have been established, that will take the place of this temporary provision. It is hoped that the next legislation will provide for such a system in connection with a library school. That would do away with the plague of incompetent people put in charge especially of the very small libraries. Incidentally it is expected to raise very materially the average salary of librarians, which is now pitifully low. To be sure, that would be a great hardship on the small libraries, which simply have not the means to pay living salaries. But the remedy is at hand—let them become branches of the county library. The very small independent library is not worth preserving—it is of necessity inefficient, and therefore a waste of money and effort. The State librarian and his assistants are at present engaged in persuading the people and their representatives in the various counties to avail themselves of the facilities offered by the new law to establish county libraries. For it should be remembered that the law does not compel any county to adopt the system—just as in its administration when adopted the widest latitude of action is left with the local authorities. This is in accord with the established policy of California, which gives greater powers of self-government to its cities and counties than any other state. The task of the organizers sent out by the State library is by no means an easy one. They have to lift the usual deadweight of lazy and stupid conservatism, dispel the ignorance still existing regarding the purpose and method of the scheme, and are very frequently opposed by the trustees and librarians of the existing small libraries, who are often afraid that by the new plan they will lose their places. But with

all that, the work of organization is progressing. The first county library system established was that of Sacramento county. In fact, this lively and strenuous community did not wait for the deliberate process of legislation. As soon as it was suggested to the authorities, that a county library was a good thing, they became anxious to "push it along," as one says on the street. So they entered into a contract with the city library of Sacramento, by which that institution agreed, for a consideration, to allow all inhabitants of the county, to use its facilities, to establish branch libraries in a number of the smaller towns of the county, and generally to assume the functions of a county library. There was some doubt about the legal power of the county authorities to do this—but nobody objected, and within a few months the legislature put an end to such misgivings by inserting this very method in the new library law as one of the alternative ways of establishing the county system.

This plan, of allowing an existing institution to assume the functions of a county library, will probably be adopted quite generally in those counties where cities of considerable size already possess libraries of importance, with competent administration. It is not the ideal system, for in actual working a number of difficulties are likely to arise which need not be gone into here. But it has the advantage of giving the county a library already in existence, and thus avoiding large initial expense. Already two counties, Santa Cruz and Santa Clara, have followed the example of Sacramento and established county libraries of this kind. Colusa county may be the first to establish an independent county library; at least, the people of that county will have an opportunity to vote on that question in the spring of 1910. At the same time the or-

ganizers of the State library are hard at work, and it is safe to say that before long a number of other counties will decide that they cannot afford to let little Colusa get ahead of them.

The law was purposely drawn so as to determine but few details. In that way the local authorities are given a great deal of latitude, but are prevented from making fatal mistakes by a few broad restrictions. For instance, the committee of the county board in charge of library matters might take it into its head to run the details of the library itself, as boards of trustees have been known to do. So the law steps in and says that the librarian alone shall appoint and discharge employes, purchase books and so forth. Throughout the aim has been to combine harmoniously the advantages of local autonomy and central supervision. The framers of the act believed in the principle that an administrative institution, whether it be a library, a school system or any other governmental establishment, should be an organism that might grow and develop, and have some life and movement of its own, not a dead machine that was put into a place and had to be moved from the outside, or could spin around only in a prescribed circle. They also believed that the men and women concerned in managing this system of public libraries should be encouraged to develop ideas and methods of their own, not to be bound down by hard and fast rules imposed in advance. It is not only expected, but hoped, that in the course of time a number of distinct types of county libraries will develop, each adapted especially to local conditions, and many, perhaps, reflecting the strong personalities of their librarians. Yet they will be prevented from running to seed in eccentricities, or becoming fossilized, by the unifying supervision of the

State library, which will exercise but little direct authority, but it is to be hoped much wise and helpful influence. Frequent conferences which the State librarian will call and the county librarians will be bound to attend, will help further to keep each library from becoming, in a harmful way, a law unto itself.

The establishment of a state-wide system of public libraries, such as California has now begun to build up, is not a trivial thing. It is far more than merely the addition of a few more places where people can get novels to read without buying them. Nor is it important merely because it will prove a more economical method of distributing books than the traveling libraries now sent out by the state. It is a part, and an important part, of that great and in uniform movement, which now tends to put the socialized commonwealth of the future, adapted to the new conditions surrounding us, in the place of the individualistic society that suited our pioneer predecessors. It is directly in line with all attempts to counteract the one-sided development of the cities, and the excessive tendency of our youth toward occupations that take them away from the land. When President Roosevelt's country life commission came to Sacramento, representatives of the California state library were invited to attend its sessions. They said but little themselves, but were deeply impressed, in common, with the distinguished men who composed that commission, when they heard one farmer after the other, enumerating the reasons which led people to prefer city life, mention as a principal cause the lack of educational facilities in the rural districts. To remedy that defect, the library has an equal duty with the school. We of California believe that under state supervision we have found the solution of that particular problem.

Public and School Libraries of Nova Scotia*

W. M. Hepburn, Librarian, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

One of the great advances made in recent years has been the alinement of the library with the other educational forces of the community, a principle which is well expressed in the motto of this journal, "The public library is an integral part of public education."

To one who knows to what extremes the expression of this principle has been pushed by its foremost advocates, it might seem axiomatic that a people who were backward in library development would also be backward educationally. It is one of the anomalies of the situation, however, that in one place at least lack of appreciation of the public library coexists with an active intellectual life and an advanced school system. The public libraries of Nova Scotia, one of the eastern provinces of Canada, can be counted on the fingers of one hand, and those of the three maritime provinces combined on those of both hands. And yet these maritime provinces, with only one-sixth of the population of the Dominion, have been called the "Brains of Canada," and can in fact show some claims to the distinction. The men from the provinces by the sea have always exercised their full share of influence in the politics of the country. Witness among others Joseph Howe, the Toppers, father and son, and the present finance minister at Ottawa, Hon. Wm. H. Fielding. Three of the presidential chairs at Canadian universities outside of the maritime provinces are filled by maritime men, those of Saskatchewan, Toronto and Queen's. Two of the large universities of the United States are presided over by maritime men, Cornell

*It has seemed best to give Mr. Hepburn's excellent paper in two parts, in order that greater fullness might be allowed thereby than is possible in one instalment.—Editor.

and Missouri. Sir James William Dawson, former principal of McGill university, was a Nova Scotian, as are four of the five already referred to, while the professors in Canadian and American, and even in English universities, who hail from the eastern provinces of Canada are legion. In fact, without much stretch of the imagination, it might be said that, as the name Nova Scotia, the largest of the Maritime provinces, suggests, these provinces have held much the same place in the intellectual life of Canada as old Scotland has to the rest of the British isles, not monopolizing, but certainly contributing more than their proportionate share to the intellectual life and vigor of the nation. For these provinces have heretofore had, what no school system or library facilities could of themselves give, a keen intellectual atmosphere which revered learning. "The scholar in the family" has been one of their noblest traditions inherited from plain living and high thinking ancestors, whose descendants, if they did not have libraries at their doors, made good use of the few books they had indoors, and of the many they found at the English, German or American universities where they later studied.

There are signs that the public library has begun to make its appeal here as elsewhere, and it may be that a few statements summing up what has already been accomplished may not be without interest. As has been said, the people of this province have always been a reading people. Among the cargoes of merchandise imported in the early days from England there was always a case of books. The printed volume was purchased and prized. When books became more numerous, so that one could not buy all, book societies and clubs were formed, or literary and scientific societies, with libraries as one of their chief features, established. The year

1822 saw one such club started in Yarmouth at the western end of the province. The same year one was started in Pictou at the eastern end of the province, which continued for 30 years. Almost every town saw one or more of these attempts to provide for the book needs of the community. In Yarmouth, at various times there were the Young men's division library, the Merchants' and mechanics' library, the Literary society social library and others. There were two circulating libraries in Halifax in 1828, and the Mechanics' library was founded there in 1831. Only one of these early libraries, so far as known, has developed into the modern public library, that of Halifax.

In the early days these book clubs took in almost the entire reading population of the community, but as villages grew into towns, these clubs except in one or two instances, died out. Here and there an organization of young people in connection with one of the churches, would gather together a few hundred volumes, but interest soon flagged, and the books would be dispersed. The Sunday schools provided certain types of books of which little good can be said, although conditions have somewhat improved in recent years. Some 12 or 15 years ago the Y. M. C. A.'s throughout the provinces emphasized the library as a feature of their work, especially with the boys. Several thousand books were collected by certain associations, but here again interest soon lagged, few new titles were added, the members grew tired of handling the same books over and over again in the search for something interesting, the library was neglected, and in many cases the books were scattered. In none of these instances did the library reach the whole community, it was always a "group" library. These things are mentioned merely to show that the

book needs of the community were recognized, although no one had as yet looked at the problem in a broad way.

It might even be said that the leaders of thought in the earlier days were more alive to the book needs of the community than at the present time. In 1833 the editor of the *Colonial Patriot*, then a member of the provincial legislature, wrote: "With a good system of education, libraries in all the settlements, a sufficiency of faithful clergymen well supported, and the spirit of harmony reigning, what a prosperous and happy people should we be!" In 1849 Joseph Howe, Nova Scotia's "Grand Old Man," while premier of the province, addressing the House on the subject of education, said: "There is another subject well worthy of our attention, the establishment of libraries in connection with common schools. In the organization of these (and £5 would give a hundred useful volumes to each district), a superintendent would be of great value. Without attempting to dictate to, or control the trustees—freely elected by the people—he would be an agent to purchase or import; a friend ever ready to advise. He could effect exchanges of books between different districts, so that, if a county possessed 5000 v., each district in it could have access to the whole." When in 1851 Mr Howe was standing for re-election, he issued a document to the electors in which he made the claim that his government had "Passed the new school act by which a superintendent of education was appointed to visit and inspect the schools, and by which libraries, open to the whole body of the people, will be established in all the villages."

It is plain that in these ideas of Mr Howe lay the germ of much that has since, in more congenial conditions, become the actual commonplaces of library extension work, and

it is to be regretted that Mr Howe's successors did not carry his ideas to fruition so far as libraries were concerned.

School libraries

The school law of the province requires that all high schools and county academies shall have a library as a part of their equipment. In 1908, the 18 county academies reported 12,359 v., 1096 of which, at a cost of \$1068, had been added during the year. The leading academy of the province added 10 v., its total collection numbering 1290 v., and serving 327 students. It is reported to be well used. The principal of another academy collects one cent a week each term from each pupil, and has in this way secured a library of 600 v., chiefly fiction, and also provides several readable magazines for the school room. In general, however, little attention is given to the use of the library. The collections are either largely light literature or else old books or those suitable for the use of the teachers only, and there is almost no appreciation of the use of books as aids to the school work, except in isolated instances. Yarmouth Academy library of 2000 v. seems to be one of these exceptions. The school board appropriates \$25 a year for new books. In 1908, 103 were added. The librarian reports that he had finished an author index, and was at work on a subject index. In most instances the institution has no settled policy with regard to the library, and its increase and use waxes or wanes with the coming and going of some enthusiastic and appreciative teacher.

Rural school libraries

Nearly from the inception of the free school system in 1864, down to the last revision of the school law in 1900, the council of public instruction had the power of spending annually a sum not exceeding \$1600 for the

encouragement of school libraries, but a scheme for the effectual and fair distribution of so small a sum could not be formulated, and not a cent of such money was ever appropriated. The result was, that libraries were found only in the academies and high schools and other schools in the more wealthy sections, or where a larger grant of public money was available on the condition that a library be maintained. In the annual report of the superintendent of education, Dr A. H. McKay, for 1902, a method by which this \$1600 fund might be used for the encouragement of libraries in the rural schools, was suggested in these words: "A small grant of from \$5 to \$10 a year added to the provincial grant of a teacher in a rural school fulfilling specified library conditions, in consideration of a specified amount of librarian's work done by him, might prove a great incentive to his librarian zeal." This plan to give the library grant to the teacher and not to the library, was rather an unusual one, but it was finally adhered to in the law of 1903, which reads as follows:

"An act for the encouragement of rural school libraries.

"Be it enacted by the governor, council, and assembly as follows: 1. The council of public instruction may pay annually out of the provincial treasury to any teacher acting as the librarian of the school library of the school section the sum of five or ten dollars, according as the equipment of the school, the value and use of the library, and the general management of the school and library, attain the standards prescribed by regulations of the council for the smaller or larger grant respectively.

"2. Nothing in this act shall apply to the schools in any incorporated town, or in any school section employing a Class-A teacher drawing a superior school grant, or a teacher

drawing an agricultural or manual training grant."

In the *Journal of Education* for October, 1903, appeared the "Regulations" for these rural school libraries. "For the \$5 dollar grant the books belonging to the library in the year 1904 must be worth at least \$20, and at least 100 issues of books must have been made during the year to readers. For the \$10 grant the books belonging to the library in 1904 must be worth at least \$50, and at least 300 issues must have been made to readers during the year. Each year subsequent to 1904, the minimum value of the smaller library must be five dollars greater than on the previous year until it becomes \$50, when the minimum shall remain constant. In like manner, each year subsequent to 1904, the minimum value of the larger library must be \$10 greater than on the previous year until it becomes \$100, when the minimum shall remain constant."

These regulations also gave detailed directions for an accession record, card catalog and loan record, the classification scheme, and the annual statistics of finances, accessions and circulation. There was also appended a "Provisional catalog" of books recommended for these libraries, about 450 titles divided into the following classes: Scientific, travel and description, biography, history, fiction, poetry, fine arts, miscellaneous and reference.

During the six years in which the system has been in operation, 45 libraries have reported, only two of which have reported each year, two others reported five times; one, four times; 11, three times; 17, twice, and 12 but once. In all \$640 has been paid to teachers. In these six years the number of volumes reported has grown from 1252 to 2862, the circulation from 3544 to 5078, the number of student borrowers from 1347 to

2162, the number of adult borrowers from 443 to 642, and the loans to adults from 884 to 1118. The fact that the list of libraries for 1909 is almost entirely different from the list of 1904 makes these comparative figures of little value. A study of the four school sections which have kept their libraries up to the standard for the longest terms does not show any marked increase in use from year to year. In fact, except in one instance, the recorded circulation was less in 1908 than during the first year of the library's existence. Statistics covering all school libraries, those in superior schools as well as the rural schools, give a better indication of the growth of library sentiment. In 1904 there were 21,904 v. in school libraries, in 1909 this had grown to 39,337, due to a steady growth of about 4000 v. annually.

It may be admitted at once that this scheme for encouraging rural school libraries was not put forward in response to any general demand, nor has it been received with any enthusiasm, either by teachers, educational authorities or the public. It is generally recognized that it is not the final solution of the problem. The rural districts have not yet been awakened to the advantages of the local library, and the plan of giving the grant to the teacher instead of to the section, does not appeal to them. It is hardly possible that the rural communities can be stimulated to library activity, when the centers of population, the capital, Halifax itself and the shire towns furnish little, by way of example, to encourage them.

(To be continued.)

The Catalog Section of A. L. A.

As a member of the cataloging section of the A. L. A., I wish to object to the omission of the meetings of that section for this year, on the

grounds given in the May number of PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

We have had some good meetings of the section in the past, and the conditions have not changed materially within the last year.

Even if the worst is true, and we are capable of discussing only "unnecessary and uninteresting topics," for Heaven's sake let us assume a smiling countenance and leave the fact to silence, not publish our shame abroad.

AGNES VAN VALKENBURGH.
Chief cataloger, Milwaukee public library.

* * * * *

I am sorry to hear that the catalog section of the A. L. A. will not meet at Mackinac. I am a cataloger, and had planned to go this year specially for that meeting, and it will be my first A. L. A. meeting, too. Is it too late to revise the decision? Perhaps if the present officers of the section are bored by the repetition of things they know well already, they might open the section meeting, and then turn it over to the keeping of those who need the help that it might give. I hope the catalogers who think as I do will take occasion to meet even if there is no section meeting called.

Chicago. CATALOGER.

An Important Question

The fact that "More letters of Charles Darwin, edited by Francis Darwin," published in 1903 by Appleton, and sold regularly for \$5, was offered in a large city, at a midwinter "sale," for 98 cents,—this fact brings forth the question: How may local libraries of limited financial means be benefited by such slumps in the market? Doubtless there are hundreds of libraries that cannot afford the "\$5 net," but would gladly avail themselves of the cut price if they knew of it.

J. B.

Public Libraries

MONTHLY - EXCEPT AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

Library Bureau	- - - - -	Publishers
M. E. AHERN	- - - - -	Editor
Subscription	- - - - -	\$2 a year
Five copies to one library	- -	\$8 a year
Single number	- - - - -	25 cents
Foreign subscriptions	- -	\$2.25 a year

Entered as second-class matter May 17, 1896, at the Post-office at Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1897.

By the rules of the banks of Chicago an Exchange charge of 10 cents is made on all out-of-town checks for \$10 and under. In remitting subscriptions, therefore, checks on New York or Chicago banks or post-office money orders should be sent.

When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent two weeks before the change is to take effect.

If a subscriber wishes his copy of the magazine discontinued at the expiration of his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent. Otherwise it is assumed that a continuance of the subscription is desired.

Copies failing to reach subscribers, through loss in the mails, will be duplicated without charge if request to do so is received within 30 days after publication. Later than that duplicate copies can be supplied only at regular rates.

It seems to be necessary again to ask that contributors, in sending in material for publication, should sign their names so that definite source from which the contribution comes may be known to the management.

We have called attention to this a number of times lately, particularly in quarters where it was least expected that it would be necessary, and we take this occasion to publicly ask that all contributions intended for PUBLIC LIBRARIES be signed. If for any reason it seems best not to use the signature, the name may be withheld, from print, but at least the management must know from what source the contribution comes. Otherwise the contribution will not be used.

Library records—Scholarship is insisted upon by the library school for those who come to its door, but where the influence of the library school is wanting, there is sometimes a lamentable absence of requirements of scholarship on

the part of the authorities. While the Jared Bean type of a scholar is not desirable, neither is the high-school graduate prepared to do intelligent, acceptable cataloging. A great university or a large public library needs one familiar with the development of literature in the whole field of human endeavor, not a mere knowing of the names of the classes but an intelligent knowledge, discriminating and pervasive, for selection, comparison and presentation of the contents of the library.

A library can better afford to follow what Mr Fletcher of Amherst has called the A. B. C. of library service—attendants, bibliographies, catalogs, of value in the order named—than to put time, money and reputation into the hands of those without the necessary equipment to give the highest grade of work in the records necessary to meet the requirements of the institution.

A proposed joint meeting—An invitation has been issued by the Iowa library association to the officers of the Illinois library association for a joint meeting to be held next October. The Iowa library association has chosen Davenport as their meeting place, and it is proposed that the Illinois library association meet at Rock Island or Moline at the same time.

There is much in the situation to commend such a movement. The Illinois library association has not been in touch with the work of its neighbors for some time. There are many problems in library work and extension that are common to Iowa and Illinois. Matters of special importance to only one or the other of the states might be discussed at separate sessions while the general meetings held together would

give a larger body of opinion and afford an opportunity for a multitude of counselors, in whose midst wisdom is said to abide.

The Illinois library association has had a gratifying and steady growth from the first, since its foundation in 1896. It can be said without question that most of the library development in the state has been due to the high ideals promulgated at the annual meetings of the association. It need, therefore, have no hesitancy about joining Iowa in a discussion of library topics because of the larger state aid, and more active propaganda of the latter state. While the smaller libraries of Iowa are in a more prosperous condition than those in the same class in Illinois, the larger libraries of Illinois show every evidence of successful and efficient development.

The trustees section of the Illinois library association leaves much to be desired, and for this reason a meeting where the inspiration of the splendid activity of the trustees section of the Iowa library association could be felt, would be a most desirable occasion. The library commission of Illinois is beginning to take hold of the situation, though badly handicapped for funds, and in a discussion such as might be brought out in a meeting with the Iowa library commission workers, a splendid opportunity for observation and information would be afforded.

A cordial invitation from Rock Island public library having been tendered, it is greatly desirable that a joint meeting will commend itself to the officers of the Illinois library association.

A source of satisfaction—To those who see the humorous side of library work, there is in store many a good laugh as they read the collection of "The Librarian's" contributions to the *Boston Transcript*, which has been issued in book form.

Too many librarians take themselves and their work very solemnly, spending both time and strength that could be better employed, in preserving their own notions of the dignity of their positions, and in fear lest at some fateful moment the ground slip from under them.

But here is one who points his moral and adorns his tale with a laugh, and who expresses truth in jest so effectively that there is no getting away from it. With a jest free from bitterness he touches vital defects in library conduct, which can but do good to those of discerning mind.

The *Chicago Post* reprints an extract relating to the person who thinks the librarian is the one "who prevents you from getting the book you wish," and the prediction that some day a long-suffering librarian will arise in wrath and address his tormentor thus:

"You wearisome ass," he will say, "suppose you went to a city of half a million inhabitants, and went up to a policeman at the station, and told him that you wanted to see a man who lived there, and that you didn't know the man's name, nor his house, nor his business, and that all you knew about him was that he wore a blue suit, or may be a black one, and that he was five or six feet tall. Wouldn't that policeman ring for the patrol, and have you before an expert in lunacy pretty quick? Well, here goes for you! The door? No, the window, by the shade of Sir Thomas Bodley! Heads, below, there!" And out the man would go. That librarian would lose his job, and he would be held up to reprobation as woefully lacking in library ideals, and he would be denounced everywhere. But 500 of his colleagues would gather in secret and they would send him an illuminated address, and vote each one to give him a month's salary.

The *Post* adds:

Our sympathies, we confess, go to the heroic librarian.

The New Encyclopedia

I have been interested in Mr Asa Don Dickinson's letter in the April issue of PUBLIC LIBRARIES, in which he accuses me of advocating "libri-section." The word is evidently less opprobrious than it sounds, although the dictionaries fail to define it.

I am sorry that the scientific and orderly grouping of periodical articles and information represents only "book-mangling" to Mr Dickinson. He must know that no one realizes the importance of complete sets of bound volumes of magazines in every library more than one who has made a specialty of their study.

The writer, however, believes that in addition to these bound sets of important indexed magazines, every library should maintain an encyclopedic arrangement of all the important articles, of general or popular interest, at least, which appear regularly not only in the magazines which are indexed in Poole, the *Reader's Guide*, etc., but in any periodical, English, German, French, as well as those authoritative and informing articles and editorials which appear in newspapers of the standing of the *London Times*, *Boston Transcript*, the *New York Times* and other papers; articles which are now almost without exception unavailable at any library.

Such a collection of material, selected and classified with discrimination, will gradually constitute a great constantly expanding encyclopedia, the advantages of which are inestimable. I firmly believe that no feature would so greatly extend the popularity and usefulness of the average library among serious-minded people. The patron who is now too often dismayed or discouraged by cumbersome and multifarious indexes and bound volumes, would be grateful indeed to have the time he is now expected to waste in their consultation saved for him by the library staff, as it should

be, with the certainty of obtaining everything of value on his subject, indexed and unindexed in one convenient envelope.

I should like to show Mr Dickinson and other objectors, our vertical encyclopedia, and let him and them observe its simplicity and convenience. They would find a great catalog of foot-square cards, these cards being really envelopes which hold any number of articles. Let us suppose information about houseboats is wanted. Instead of consulting a dozen volumes of Poole or the *Reader's Guide*, noting down references and sending for bound volumes, one runs over the card-envelope index and takes out the "Houseboat" envelope. What is found inside? Not only the meager assortment of articles, which are indexed in the *Reader's Guide*, etc., but two or three dozen more, from good sources; English, German, from the outdoor and sporting magazines, from newspapers of high standing.

These are the great advantages of the plan: the saving of time and space and the certainty of getting all the information about every general subject which has appeared in every periodical of any standing. I should like to emphasize this assurance of obtaining a complete survey as strongly as possible, for it is perhaps the greatest advantage of the system. Twice as many periodicals as are indexed in Poole or the *Reader's Guide* are regularly examined and every article of reference value is properly classified. How much information can Mr Dickinson's library present about the Boy Scout movement, I wonder? Our envelope contains two dozen articles from English, French and German magazines and reviews, besides important articles from *The Youth's Companion*, the *New York Times*, the *Boston Herald* and *Springfield Republican*.

What library can produce the authoritative magazine articles which

appear constantly in the Boston *Transcript*, the New York *Times*, Springfield *Republican* or in the important German and French periodicals? Can any library furnish Barrett Wendell's full-page biographical study of Henry Cabot Lodge, which recently appeared in the Boston *Herald*, the full-page signed study of the significance of the Socialist victory in Milwaukee, from the Boston *Transcript* of recent date, or thousands of similar articles? They are absolutely unavailable at the average library, big or little.

Although Mr Dickinson is evidently unacquainted with the actual and practical advantages of the vertical encyclopedic arrangement of periodical information, he concedes its "convenience" and confines his objection to the cost, or in other words, to the work which its maintenance would involve.

In the May issue of PUBLIC LIBRARIES, Ethel F. McCollough of the Superior, Wis., public library, has answered these objections of Mr Dickinson so convincingly that I will only amplify her statements in one or two particulars.

Mr Dickinson fears that the annual cost of filing cabinets needed to contain periodical material would be excessive. He has reckoned that the assaying of 70 periodicals means the annual addition of 100,000 pages to the collection. Nothing could be further from the truth, for Mr Dickinson forgets that only a fraction of the contents of each periodical is worthy of preservation. The discriminating specialist will save only those articles of permanent reference value. As a matter of fact, the annual cost of filing-cabinet space is so small as to be almost negligible. In *The Youth's Companion* library two 32-drawer filing cabinets were sufficient to contain our collection for 10 years. We now have four well-constructed quartered-oak cabinets—128 drawers in all—and have every reason to believe

that this space will be sufficient for eight or 10 years to come. These four cabinets cost less than \$400, making the annual charge for filing-cases about \$20, an amount which should not worry any hesitating librarian.

As to the familiar objection regarding the occasional overlapping of articles, I would say that this happens much less frequently than it would seem, as any careful observer will have noticed that a story or poem alternates with an article, 99 cases out of a hundred, in most periodicals. In the hundredth case the major portion of the article will have been saved and the final paragraph or two may always be found in the duplicate bound files.

But I would reiterate that the greatest benefit—which Mr Dickinson has overlooked—or does not concede—is the inclusiveness of such an arrangement, by which the librarian can save and classify thousands of valuable articles from all sorts of authoritative sources which are unindexed and therefore lost in the ordinary library.

This is an arrangement which should appeal to thoughtful people in every community, a place which strengthens the library in a direction where it is so frequently weak.

It does involve additional work but, on the other hand, this work on the part of the library staff economizes the time of the patron, and provides him with amplified resources in more convenient shape than formerly.

I am glad to learn of its establishment in several important libraries, for once let the public learn the convenience and value of the "new encyclopedia," and its eventual universal adoption is assured.

PAUL P. FOSTER,
The Youth's Companion Reference library.

Why Special Libraries?

Editor of PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

May I use a few lines to refer publicly to what seems to me to be almost ridiculous in the speech and attitude of some of those who have styled themselves special librarians, an apt term using the definition "peculiar" for special? Why should these librarians group themselves apart from the great body of librarians? A large majority of them have never been identified with, have never in any way entered into, the work or spirit of the regular library associations, local or national, they know little or nothing of what these associations are doing, have done or hope to do, and, therefore, when they enunciate airily that such associations cannot or do not afford them any help, they are talking arrant nonsense.

Take for example, a recent glib writer, who felicitates the world that at last the Special libraries association has been born! Now he has a forum which he welcomes to enlighten the world of books as to its needs and he knows what they are, too. He knows what the public libraries have not in their files and indexes! He knows ways and plans of keeping and getting at material of which they have not dreamed! And then he proceed to elucidate a plan which has been in force in most public libraries for years! He emphasizes the well-known method of using an envelope containing a mass of clippings as something wonderful and of recent origin, but he neglects, however, to warn against clipping vaporings of the uninformed who have access to newspaper columns.

One can but wonder what public libraries, if any, he has used. He gravely states that "A plan so foreign to the training [Isn't this the grain of sand in his eye?] and methods of the average librarian must necessarily be greeted by him with incredulity."

Of course, if these "special" libra-

rians want to form a mutual admiration society, no one has a right to object. But when they put into print and send broadcast aspersions founded on ignorance, it is time to call a halt.

AN OLD LIBRARIAN.

A Worthy Book

A guide to the autobiographies of the world, classical and modern, has long been wanting. For the history of literary and scientific movements, for incentive to personal effort, and for general inspiration in the world of arts and letters, but few classes of books can excel a well-chosen collection of the world's autobiographies. Hence, the study of autobiography by the comparative and analytical method presented by Anna Robeson Burr* would form a welcome addition to knowledge, even if it were less thorough and comprehensive, than it is. The book contains a psychological study of the purpose, method and literary standing of autobiographical literature as a whole. It includes representatives of all nations and schools, and must have involved a most painstaking search and scrutiny. The book is the first general and comparative work of its kind. We have no hesitation in recommending it to the kind consideration of librarians, as a book that deals—and deals ably—with a class of literature that libraries would send forth among its patrons more willingly than many others are distributed.

For the librarian, especially in view of reference work and book selection, the appendices, containing classed lists of the autobiographies of the world, are particularly instructive; but we confess to a strong degree of critical sobriety when the author intimates, nay states, that "the irritating futilities of the card-catalog" are responsible for separating the reader

*The autobiography; a critical and comparative study. By Anna Robeson Burr. Boston, etc., Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1909; 451 p. Price, \$2 net.

from his friend within the books. We fail to see how an autobiography can possibly be recorded in the card catalog otherwise than as a subject, except under the author, of course. But it is a pleasure to state that Anna Robeson Burr's work, except for this ominous excursion, deserves a place among the indispensable books, now we have it with us.

B.

A Restored Document

G. E. Robinson has presented to the libraries a document which he succeeded in restoring from an almost hopeless condition to a state in which it could be read, and he gives the following interesting account of the process he adopted:

"Herewith is a document of the date of Queen Elizabeth, in English and in contemporary handwriting, one of a number of similar deeds, forming part of the Archives of the city of New Sarum, which were so injured by fire and water when the Town Hall was burned down that they were put aside as utterly unreadable. They were so twisted, crumpled up and tender, that they could only be handled with extreme care.

"I determined to try my 'prentice hand at restoration, the process adopted being to wrap the deed in several thicknesses of coarse flannel, and subject the bundle to steam heat, gradually applied, until the vellum became more supple, then to hold it over a hot plate thickly covered with butter, that the vellum might absorb part of the vapor of the animal fat of which it had been robbed by the action of fire. This process was repeated several times until I had fed back into the vellum sufficient fatty matter to admit of its being opened and read. By patient manipulation the deed was eventually restored to the present state, but is reduced to about one tenth of its original size; still it is readable, and shows that a document, apparently hopeless, may be recovered, and I re-

count the process for the benefit of any person who may have occasion to try a similar experiment. The utmost care in handling is essential throughout, and my only regret is that it was not glued down to a sheet of plate glass."—*Cardiff Libraries Review*.

Tell Your Neighbor

On April 1, 1909, according to the library's registration records, there were library card holders in 12,763 of the residence buildings in Grand Rapids. According to the board of assessors there are about 19,000 residence buildings in the city. There are, therefore, about 6000 homes in the city into which the library does not go, or in about one-third of the homes of the city the library is still a stranger. As a user of the library we should be glad to have you call the attention of its facilities to your neighbor who is not using it. It is a neighborly act to tell your neighbor of something that is worth while.—*Bulletin, Grand Rapids (Mich.) public library*.

Reciprocal Copyright

By proclamation of the president of the United States the following countries are entitled to all the benefits of the copyright protection of the United States, which is afforded to citizens of the United States by their several governments: Austria, Belgium, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain and her possessions, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Switzerland.

Oversize

It was a tall librarian,
Who wished to travel far,
So paid for a whole section
In a Pullman sleeping car.
But the porter saw him sitting
On his berth's soft-cushioned edge,
And yelled: "Get down! You're oversize!
You go below the ledge."

An American Newspaper Index

In a recent article in *Special Libraries*, entitled "Editorial libraries," the writer called attention to the great need of an adequate American newspaper index, and suggested that the publication of a complete index to a newspaper of the standing of the Boston *Transcript* or New York *Times* be undertaken by the American library association or the Library of Congress.

Objections to such a plan will readily occur to many students. It will be argued, very properly, that the publication of an index to a single newspaper should be undertaken by the newspaper's own publishers, as is the case with the index to the London *Times*. Furthermore the fact that we have no great national newspaper in the United States, owing largely to the vast area of the country, and to its diversified local interests, would increase the difficulty of choosing a newspaper for indexing, which would be acceptable in all parts of the country.

It seems to me that both of these objections may be met by increasing the scope of the index to include three or four representative newspapers from different sections of the country. Thus such an index might include the following newspapers: the New York *Times*, the Boston *Transcript*, the Chicago *Tribune* or *Record-Herald*, and one Pacific coast paper. It would list every important article, omitting minor local items, and should adequately cover the interests of the entire country.

Every library, whether public, private or special, which contained a file of one or more of the newspapers indexed would possess greatly increased resources which would rapidly accumulate in value with passing years.

No index to news in general and to no newspaper in particular can be so valuable as one upon the lines of the *Readers' Guide*, which can be relied upon to list the important articles and news in certain representative newspapers. Everyone knows that articles

are constantly appearing in newspapers of the standing of the Boston *Transcript*, the Springfield *Republican*, the New York *Times*, for example, which merit rescue from that chamber of oblivion, the library newspaper-room. Many of these articles are just as valuable as most of those listed in the periodical indexes, far more so than nine-tenths of the titles of fiction and verse which crowd the pages of those indexes.

What library for instance can refer to Barrett Wendell's biographical study of Henry Cabot Lodge, to Thomas Wentworth Higginson's page reminiscences of Agassiz, to John Jay Chapman's two-part life of Samuel Gridley Howe, to Wardon Allan Curtis's study of Milwaukee and the triumph of socialism, to mention but a half dozen articles, which have appeared in newspapers within the past few days.

Aside from the very great usefulness of an index to these valuable and informing articles, the possession of a detailed contemporaneous record would be of enormous value to every librarian and student of affairs. Whoever has observed or experienced the harassing delays incident to a search through newspaper files for an article which appeared "about such a date," will undoubtedly heartily support a bibliographical undertaking which would be certain to save an invaluable amount of time in the aggregate for the patient library patron everywhere.

The approaching annual meeting of the American library association and of the Special libraries association, in July, will afford opportunity for a discussion of this matter, and I earnestly hope some action may be taken which will insure the early publication of an American newspaper index, either upon the lines I have suggested or in better fashion. The general support of such an index by subscription would undoubtedly eventually pay the expenses of publication. Each newspaper indexed would probably subscribe liberally toward the undertaking, and its

sanction by the two powerful organizations just mentioned should go far toward procuring a generous grant from the Carnegie institution. Certainly few undertakings would be more widely useful, not only to serious students of the present, but to the historical student of the future.

Boston.

PAUL P. FOSTER.

A Library Law for Louisiana

The Louisiana library association has prepared a bill for a general library law for the state, the main points of which are as follows:

Whenever not less than 25 citizens shall desire to establish and maintain a public library, they shall present a petition to the proper governing authorities to establish and maintain a public library. When the said petition has been favorably acted upon and if within 15 days from the last day on which it is published a majority of the citizens do not protest against such public library being established, the governing authorities shall have power and authority to provide for the maintenance of such a public library out of any money in the treasury, provided such appropriation is made pursuant to existing laws.

The governing authorities shall appoint a board of control of such library, consisting of six citizens, who have full control to care for the library interests and shall serve for a term of six years without remuneration. This board of control shall have power to make all necessary rules and regulations, and shall have control of all expenditures and money donated to the board for library purposes.

The bill provides that the acts shall not apply to libraries already in existence, nor to divisions of over 100,000 inhabitants.

Maryland Library Law

The Maryland legislature at its last session passed two bills, bearing on library matters. The one repealed the

law creating the Public library commission which had county libraries and nothing else in its province; the other, was the bill prepared by the Maryland state library commission, and printed in its last annual report, except that, unfortunately, the appropriation was diminished from \$5000 asked, to \$1500. The result of these bills is that Maryland has one library commission with slightly increased appropriation, and that the law has been improved in detail, but the increase in the appropriation is so little that the commission will be unable to continue to employ a field secretary for the ensuing year, and so have been forced not to re-engage Miss M. P. Farr, whose work has been so successful during the past year.

BERNARD C. STEINER.

A writer in the *Detroit Free Press* presents a story in support of the old proverb that there is nothing new under the sun, as well as Poe's contention that everything had been tried out in China centuries ago. The writer referred to, tells of remarkable discoveries by a French expedition, in Chinese Turkestan, in which it is shown that a rich Chinese merchant who lived in the first part of the fifteenth century gave away libraries all over China and Turkestan, and furnished the workmen to build them.

Owing to actions of windstorms that have devastated that part of the country which is now merely desert, on account of the trees having been chopped down in the days of plenty, a recent landslide uncovered some grottoes back of the town. In one was found some 20,000 rolls of manuscripts and compact packages of leaves between boards joined by cords. Among them were some of the classic works on religion, fragments of the lives of pilgrims and stories of voyages.

In these manuscripts was given the history of the library founder in a

document prepared by himself, in which it is stated:

Libraries I have given by the score. I have scattered them all over the land, that the light of learning may never be dim and the grateful may do honor to my memory as long as Buddha lives.

A list of some 200 such institutions, all the gifts of one man, are named; also a short account of his pedigree and activities. It is said that he began as a poor boy in the Tiger province north of China, became a rich merchant, and after a time conceived the idea of handing down his money to indefinite perpetuity through the library scheme. His beneficence took form over 1500 years ago.

The writer in the Detroit *Free Press*, of course, may have invented another Jared Bean, but the light of time will reveal the facts.

The Question of Replacements

Librarian Ranck of the Public library, Grand Rapids, has been making some calculations with regard to replacements. He notes from examination of a number of annual reports that in cities where there is a good deal of smoke the number of replacements in proportion to the circulation is very much greater than in cities that are relatively free from smoke. He calculates that the saving in replacements in the library of Grand Rapids, for instance, as compared with Pittsburgh, would more than pay for all the smoke inspection of the city. He estimates for Grand Rapids that the replacements should be about 1000 for every 200,000 circulation.

Mr Ranck's investigation was in connection with appearance before the Board of Estimates to ask for money in addition to the fine money for the book fund. The purchase of their books comes from fines, and those have fallen off greatly in the last year or so, between 40 and 50 per cent, thus crippling the library a very great deal. The Board of Estimates added money for books.

An Outline of Mackinac History

Owing to the strategic importance of the waterway known as the Straits of Mackinac, it has played a considerable part on the stage of Western history. The power holding its shores and islands has been able to command the commerce of the three uppermost members of the Great Lakes chain—Huron, Michigan and Superior. France, Great Britain and the United States have, each in its turn, here maintained forts of importance, not only to guard their frontiers, but to protect their fur trade throughout the great Northwest.

While the name Mackinac* was originally applied by aborigines to the island alone, the term soon extended to the contiguous shores. Thus, in historical documents of the French and British regimes, Mackinac means either the district at large, or, more particularly, the place where the mission or fort of the day was located; and this location differed from period to period.

1) On the island. In 1670, it would appear that Father Dablon established upon the Island of Mackinac the Jesuit mission of St Ignace.

2) At St Ignace. The Father wished more room for cornfields for his converts, and probably he found that, in the days of birch bark canoes, the island was less convenient than the mainland, as a base for his ministrations to the Indians of the neighborhood. In 1671, therefore, he moved to Point St Ignace, on the north shore of the Straits. Here, for about 40 years, a chapel was maintained by successive Jesuits, whose influence spread among the savages of a wide stretch of wilderness.

From this mission, in the spring of 1673, Father Marquette and Louis Jolliet departed on their famous voy-

* Originally Michilimackinac, an Algonquin term meaning "great turtle," which has reference to the shape of the island. This has been abbreviated to Mackinac; which, despite its spelling, is properly pronounced as if spelled "Mackinaw."

age of discovery, wherein they found the Mississippi river; and here, at the Franciscan mission of today, rests part of the bones of the great missionary.

About 1683 a French fort was established in the neighborhood of the mission, in order to protect the large fur trade of a district which extended from Georgian Bay to the sources of the Mississippi. Around the fort soon developed a small village of habitants and voyageurs, who were dependent on this commerce of the wilderness. The fort was maintained until 1698, when its garrison was withdrawn by order of the government. After the founding of Detroit in 1701, the inhabitants, and with them the Indians who lived near St Ignace, almost wholly withdrew to the new center of French influence in the Northwest. The Jesuits, however, remained at their mission during the greater part of 15 years of isolation.

3) Near Mackinaw City. In 1713, the Jesuits of Mackinac were rewarded for their persistence by the reappearance of French soldiery, who built a new Fort Michilimackinac on the south shore of the Straits, not far from the present Mackinaw City (or "Old Mackinaw," as it was long called by the English).*

As a result of the downfall of New France, this French fort was peacefully surrendered to the British, who eventually abbreviated its name to Fort Mackinac. Here occurred, two years later, the massacre of a large part of the British garrison by Pontiac's warriors, as related by Parkman, and the retreat of the survivors to l'Arbre Croche (near the Harbor Springs of our day).

British troops returned in the autumn of 1764, however, and maintained their garrison in the neighborhood of Mackinaw City until 1781.

* Note that the name of this town is spelled phonetically, to distinguish it from Mackinac on the Island.

4) Back to the island. In that year (1781) the British forces removed to Mackinac Island, which they had recently purchased from the Indians. The island lies well within the boundaries of the United States, as established by the treaty with Great Britain in 1783; but it will be remembered by librarians (all of whom are naturally well versed in Western history) that on various pretexts Great Britain retained possession of her old forts on the upper Great Lakes until 1796, when, under Jay's treaty, these were finally handed over.

The British then withdrew to St Joseph's Island, 40 miles to the northeast, which librarians will pass on their way to Sault Ste. Marie. From here, in July, 1812, they descended upon Mackinac Island (beaching their boats at "British Landing," on the northwest shore), and took possession of the American fort. The Americans tried to recapture the place in August, 1814, but were repelled. Fort Holmes, in the rear of the present fort, is named for one of our prominent officers killed in this assault. Under the treaty of Ghent, the island was in 1815 restored to the United States, which has since possessed it.

Whether mainland or island, Mackinac was commercially important only so long as the fur trade remained the principal business of the upper lakes. After 1835, with the rush of American frontiersmen to the northern half of the Mississippi Valley, this trade with the Indians fast subsided. Since then the fort has been but spasmodically garrisoned, for modern conditions render the Straits of far less strategic importance than in former days.

To the historian and the historical novelist, the island and the Straits continue to be of the greatest interest, for the old Creole village and the dashing fur trade of the old regime abounded in picturesque movement. Their stirring annals have furnished

many a welcome splash of color to the otherwise somber pages of Western history. But to others than fictionists and annalists, this old-time Malta of the upper lakes now means, aside from its physical charms, little more than a port of call for vessels passing her door. As for the tens of thousands of summer tourists, who swarm thither during July and August—the advance guard of whom we shall undoubtedly meet before the close of the conference—they know and care little, I fear, for the significance of Mackinac's history.

R. G. THWAITES.

Reading list

Bailey, John R. Mackinac, formerly Michilimackinac. (Lansing, Mich.: Robert Smith Printing Co., 1899.) The local guide book, but of slight historical value.

Baird, Elizabeth Thérèse. Reminiscences of early days on Mackinac Island. (Wisconsin Historical Collections, 14:17-64.) A charming account of island life from 1810 to 1824, when the American fur-trade was at its height.

Brown, Edward Osgood. Two missionary priests at Mackinac; The parish register at Michilimackinac. (Chicago: the Author, 1889.)

Kelton, Dwight H. Annals of Fort Mackinac. (Latest edition, 1892.) Long the local guide book, but badly arranged.

Page, Lorena M. Legendary lore of Mackinac; original poems of Indian legends of Mackinac Island. (Cleveland: the Author, 1901.)

Strickland, W. Peter. Old Mackinaw; or, The fortress of the lakes and its surroundings. (Philadelphia: James Challen & Son, 1860.)

Thwaites, R. G. How George Rogers Clark won the Northwest, and other essays in Western history. (Chicago: McClurg, 1903.) Chapter iv, "The story of Mackinac."

Thwaites, R. G. Father Marquette. (New York: Appleton, 1902.) Marquette is the especial hero of the French régime at Mackinac.

Van Fleet, J. A. Old and new Mackinac; with copious extracts from Marquette, Hennepin, Lahontan, Cadillac, Alexander Henry, and others. Philadelphia, 1869; Ann Arbor, 1870.

Whitcomb, C. D. A lake tour of picturesque Mackinac. Historical and descriptive. (Detroit: the Author, 1884.)

Williams, Meade C. Early Mackinac; a sketch, historical and descriptive. (St Louis: Buschart Bros., 1901.)

American Library Association

Mackinac, June 30-July 6

Program

(Subject to change)

Thursday, June 30.

Forenoon, meeting of executive board; afternoon, meeting of council; evening, meeting of American library institute.

Friday, July 1 (Michigan day).

The afternoon will be devoted to a drive around the island, followed by a five o'clock tea. The first general session will be held on Friday evening. The president's address will open the meeting. Michigan history and legends will be given by Mrs Henry M. Hulst, followed by Michigan songs.

Saturday, July 2.

The second general session will be held in the forenoon with the following program:

The paper used in newspapers, Frank P. Hill, Brooklyn.

Book symposium, conducted by J. L. Wyer, Jr., Albany, N. Y.

Publisher's and critic's view, Wallace Rice. Afternoon, Professional training section. The essentials of a good library school, Edith Tobitt, Omaha.

The apprentice class,

(a) In the large library, Jessie Welles, Pittsburgh.

(b) In the small library, Alice Shepard, Springfield, Mass.; Grace Rose, Davenport, Iowa; Maude Van Buren, Mankato, Minn.

Government documents round table.

Agricultural libraries round table, I.

1) Agricultural libraries and their various activities.

2) Popularizing agricultural literature,

(a) The traveling library for farmers.

(b) Agricultural collections in public libraries.

3) Relation of the Experiment Station library to the college library.

4) Guide to agricultural literature. Reference books of special interest to agricultural libraries.

5) Instruction of students in the use of agricultural and scientific literature.

Evening, Children's librarians' section, I, Playground movement—illustrated talk.

College and reference section, I,

Relation of the college library to the public, Dr. W. K. Jewett, librarian, University of Nebraska.

Relation of the State university library to the other libraries of the state, P. L. Windsor, librarian, University of Illinois.

Relation of the college library to the public in a college town, W. I. Fletcher, librarian, Amherst college.

Student assistants in college libraries, Laura R. Gibbs, Brown university library.

Monday, July 4.

Forenoon, Agricultural libraries round table, II.

- 6) Acquisition of agricultural literature by gift, purchase and exchange.
- 7) Agricultural periodicals—selection and preservation.
- 8) Classification and arrangement of agricultural literature.
- 9) Indexing agricultural literature.
- 10) Permanent organization.

Afternoon, College and reference section, I. Children's librarians' section, II.

Evening, Library school dinners and reunions, Pratt, Drexel, Western, Reserve, Pittsburgh, Illinois.

Tuesday, July 5.

Forenoon, third general session, Recreation symposium, conducted by Samuel H. Ranck.

Afternoon, Trustees' section; evening, New York state library school dinners and reunions.

Wednesday, July 6 (Canadian day).

Forenoon, fourth general session.

Aberdeen association and floating libraries, L. J. Burpee.

Round table on management of small libraries and commission work.

Afternoon, fifth general session. French Canadian literature; Songs of the voyageurs, Indian poetry (Pauline Johnson if possible); adjournment.

There will be an exhibition of late technical books arranged by E. H. McClelland, technical librarian, Carnegie library of Pittsburgh, Edward D. Tweedell, reference librarian of The John Crerar library and Edward F. Stevens, librarian, Pratt institute free library.

The various affiliated associations will hold meetings from time to time during the week. The following are scheduled:

Friday, July 1.

Forenoon, National association state libraries, I; Bibliographical society, I; Special libraries association; League of library commissions, I.

Saturday, July 2.

Afternoon, American association law libraries, I; League of library commissions, II.

Monday, July 4.

Forenoon, American association of law libraries; National association of State libraries; Special library association round table.

Tuesday, July 5.

Afternoon, National association state libraries, III; Special libraries association round table, II; Wisconsin library association.

A. L. A. Travel Arrangements

There will be no A. L. A. round-trip rate on the certificate plan this year. The regular summer excursion tickets on rail, both ways, or by lake steamer both ways, will be in force all summer, good returning until October 31. The rates are much lower than the certificate plan.

Those who intend taking a post-conference trip or make any side trips, interfering with direct return from Mackinac Island, should purchase one-way tickets. Some agents will sell tickets only to Mackinaw City and not to Mackinac Island, but there is a ferry from the island which connects with the train, for 50 cents fare. The conductors on trains will arrange to have baggage go on to Mackinac Island direct.

Ten or more persons may from any point get the benefit of reduction by traveling on a party ticket. Such parties will be made up from Boston, New York, Detroit and such other places as are necessary, if sufficient number apply to the travel committee. These tickets are for use of those wishing to buy one way only.

All rail round-trip tickets from eastern points will be accepted on lake steamers returning eastward without additional payment except for meals and berths.

The sailing dates of steamers from Buffalo, west, are not very favorable, so it may be well to take the rail trip going and the boat returning. The sailing dates from Buffalo for the going trip, are Anchor line, June 26, 2 p. m., arriving at Mackinac, June 29; Northern Steamship line, June 25, 9

p. m., arriving at Mackinac Island, June 27, 11 a. m. Both these lines touch at Cleveland and Detroit.

Local railroad agents will quote rates and give information where to reserve berths. The travel committee will only make reservations for the travel parties.

Sailing dates from Duluth, Anchor line, June 28, 9 p. m., arriving at Mackinac Island, June 30; return trip, sailing, July 6, tickets being good for return only on line of going trip; Northern Steamship Company, June 28, 11:30 p. m., arriving at Mackinac Island, June 30; return trip, sailing, July 11.

The official A. L. A. steamer will be the Northwest, Northern Steamship Company, leaving Mackinac Island, July 7, arriving at Buffalo, July 9, 6 a. m. State rooms will be reserved on that steamer for the eastern delegates. All rail round-trip tickets will be accepted without extra charge for transportation on this boat. To Detroit, Cleveland or Buffalo, berths and state rooms may be secured before June 15 by sending to F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis street, Boston, Mass., and stating what is wanted and suggesting choice of roommate. There will be other lines leaving later.

Boats for Duluth, July 6 and July 11; boats of the Goodrich Transit Company leave for Chicago, July 7.

Cost of transportation to Mackinac Island

From Buffalo, all rail round trip.....	\$19.10
Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington	35.60
Pittsburg	19.40
Cleveland	14.10
Cincinnati	18.00
Indianapolis	16.75
Louisville	20.60
St Louis	21.80
Nashville	28.10
Atlanta	37.55
Kansas City	26.80
Omaha	31.80
Des Moines	25.80
Lansing	8.80
Duluth, Northern Steamship Company, transportation only.....	19.50
Including meals and berth....	34.00

Minneapolis and St. Paul, by boat from Duluth, add \$3.00 each way to the Duluth-Mackinac rates.

As usual, personally conducted parties will be made up for those who like to travel together. Applications for place in these parties should be made before June 15 to local travel committee in charge, with deposit to cover Pullman and steamer berths.

Those wishing to share in parties of 10 rates, should communicate as soon as possible with the conductor of the party. New England party in charge of F. W. Faxon. This party will leave Boston, South station, in special Pullman cars, at 2 p. m., Tuesday, June 28, for Detroit, where steamer will be taken on Wednesday, June 29. This party will join the New York party at Albany. Check baggage through to Mackinac.

Transportation to Mackinac with special party

From Boston	\$21.50
Party of ten	\$ 18.85
Round trip excursion	37.60
Pullman and steamer berths	5.75
Rates from other points given on application.	

New York party will be in charge of C. H. Brown, 26 Brevoort place, Brooklyn. This party will leave New York city, Grand Central station, in special Pullmans, Tuesday, June 28, at 4:30 p. m.

Transportation

From New York, one way.....	\$20.80
Party of ten, one way.....	17.50
Round trip excursion	35.60
Pullman and steamer berths	4.75
From Buffalo, one way	11.85
Round trip	19.10

Those desiring to join the party or to have any information whatever, will write to Mr Brown immediately, telling what is wanted. Check baggage through to Mackinac Island.

During the week of convention all-day trips will be arranged for local visiting. Particulars will be posted at the hotel.

Chicago and Middle Western party

This party will travel to Mackinac Island via the Goodrich Transit Company steamer "Arizona," leaving Chicago, Wednesday, June 29, at 10 a. m., and Milwaukee at 5 p. m., due to arrive at Mackinac Island, Thursday, June 30, at 11 a. m.

The Goodrich Transit Company will place its handsome new steamship "Arizona" at the disposal of the party from Chicago and Milwaukee. The only stop will be Milwaukee, and the trip will take from 22 to 24 hours, making a beautiful ride up Lake Michigan along the Wisconsin shore. This special steamer can be secured only, if 160 persons signify their intention of going to Mackinac Island by boat. If the weather is pleasant, as may be confidently expected at that season of the year, it will be by far the most comfortable way of traveling. Those interested in the boat trip should notify John F. Phelan, Chicago public library, of their intention. All applications accompanied by a deposit of \$5 must be made to Mr Phelan before June 10.

Persons purchasing round-trip tickets from Chicago or Milwaukee, who decide afterward to return another way, or to join the post-conference party, may arrange to do so at the conference by surrendering return coupon, which will be redeemed for \$8.

Those from points south and west of Chicago or Milwaukee, desiring to go by special steamer from Chicago, should purchase tickets via the Goodrich Transit Company, to Mackinac Island, as all-rail tickets will not be good on the boat. Persons wishing to go by railroad from Chicago, can go by the Michigan Central to Kalamazoo, thence by Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad to Mackinac Island. Trains leave Chicago at 6:25 p. m., Wednesday, June 29, and arrive at the island at 8:30 a. m., Thursday, June 30. Twenty persons going by rail will be provided with special sleeper. Seventy or more will

warrant a special train. Applications for this train may be made to Mr Phelan.

Rates of fare from Chicago

Goodrich Transit Company special steamer "Arizona"

Round trip, including meals and berth.	\$18.00
One way, including meals and berth...	10.00
Round trip fare, via Michigan Central and G. R. & I.	\$11.80
One way	8.56

Berths \$2.50 each way. Meals *a la carte*.

All rail. By boat.		
Kansas City	\$26.80	\$33.50
Denver	51.80	58.50
Lincoln	32.60	39.30

Rates from other points not mentioned above, and information regarding the travel arrangements, will be cheerfully given by addressing Mr. Phelan.

Post-conference trip

North channel of Lake Huron—Temagami lake—Ontario forest reserve—Toronto

(This trip limited to not less than 20 nor more than 75.)

Those who were members of the post-conference from Niagara Falls will remember what a delightful Canadian trip we had to Muskoka Lakes. This year another such charming region, only recently opened to comfortable travel, is available; a crystal-clear lake, 300 miles north of Toronto, situated in a national forest reserve, and about 1000 feet above sea level. "Imagine 4000 square miles of stately pines of virgin growth, and in the heart of this forest a lake so extensive, so varied in outline, that its high and rocky shores extend for over 2000 miles; its surface broken by nearly 1500 islands of all sizes and shapes." Upon this lake, which is perhaps best described as a large assembly of bays, arms and waterways, rather than any broad reach of water, there plays a fleet of steamers by which connection is had from the railway station to Temagami Inn (a picturesque hotel built of pine logs, with accommodations for about 100 guests); on a large island some 16 miles from the railroad. These steamers are also available for trips to other parts of this straggling many-armed lake. No fire-arms are allowed in the reservation, and therefore the game are very tame; the fishing is unsurpassed. There are interesting historic spots also, such as the Hudson Bay Company's post on Bear Island, long an Indian rendezvous and trading place, where now is a little Indian settlement.

During a four or five days' stay at Temagami Inn, a side trip will be made to Cobalt, that newly-discovered silver country.

Such places are always most interesting to visit, as those of the A. L. A. will testify who went to Cripple Creek for a day on our Colorado trip.

In further praise of Temagami, let us quoted from a letter of a New York clergyman: "Your party will have a great treat. The region of Temagami is one of the most beautiful in this country, densely wooded, with no destruction of the forests. The lake presents a picture of varied scenery—mountains and hills, and every conceivable combination of woods and water. Many rapid streams flow into Temagami. The coloring of the landscape is beyond description. As to the accommodations, let me say I have met many women who have made the trip and expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied. As to the flies and mosquitoes, they are gone by the time you will get there."

Quoting from a letter from a lady, we may add: "The fare was excellent, the life of the place delightful. The latent hankering we all have after primitive life may surely be satisfied here. Entering the hotel there is a great room, its floors covered with bearskins, and a fire on the great hearth. Outside wide stretches of cleared land, beyond, woods almost impassable except for a few trails. It is the region of flannel shirt-waists, sweaters and caps. Temagami is no place for people who care only for dress and society."

Summary of Travel

Thursday, July 7, 2:30 p. m., leave Mackinac Island on steamer "Majestic," the newest and best boat of the Northern Navigation Company on Georgian Bay route. The course is north toward the Sault Ste. Marie, and thence along the north shore of north channel of Lake Huron to Cutler, Ont.

Friday, July 8, noon, arrive at Cutler and take afternoon train for North Bay, arriving there at about 8 p. m. (Supper on dining car, *a la carte*, not included in price of trip.) Queens Hotel, North Bay, for the night.

Saturday, July 9, leave North Bay in the morning via the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway (breakfast on train, *a la carte*, not included in price of trip). Arrive at Temagami station, where transfer will be made to the lake steamer for the morning sail to Temagami Inn for lunch.

Saturday, July 9, to Wednesday, July 13, Temagami Inn. (Mail daily. Address Temagami Inn, Temagami Island, Ontario. Important telegrams are promptly forwarded from Temagami station.) On one of these days an all-day trip will be made to Cobalt, which is 30 miles beyond Temagami station. Cost of this trip, including meals, \$4.50. Another specially attractive trip may be made all the way by steamer to Lady Evelyn

Lake, cost \$1.50. These amounts are not included in price of the post-conference trip.

Wednesday, July 13, leave Temagami Inn, taking sleeper for Toronto.

Thursday, July 14, arrive at Queens Hotel, Toronto, for breakfast, and stay over night. Party disbands Friday morning, July 15. The Queens is the charming, roomy hotel so delightfully English in its atmosphere, where we have before made our headquarters when in this city. New public library to see.

Cost of this trip from Mackinac Island to Temagami Inn, and back to Toronto, as summarized above, \$44.75. This includes transportation, berths, hotels (two in a room), transfers of passenger and one trunk, Pullman berth, and all meals except two *a la carte* dining-car meals.

Baggage will be available on steamer between Mackinac Island and Cutler, Ont., and at Temagami Inn; also at Queens Hotel at Toronto if specially requested.

For room alone at hotels on this trip, add \$3.50; for more than one trunk or piece of checked baggage, add 75 cents.

This trip will be made under the personal direction of F. W. Faxon, chairman A. L. A. Travel Committee, 83 Francis street, Fenway, Boston, Mass. A deposit of \$5 for place in party should be sent him as soon as possible, or not later than June 15, the rest of the amount to be paid him at Mackinac Island. Descriptive folders of Temagami may be had on application. Warm wraps will be needed evenings and on steamers, though the days in this northern region may be quite warm.

Those intending to take this trip should purchase one-way tickets to Mackinac Island, or join one of the announced parties of 10 or more traveling on one special ticket.

Brussels trip

Special party in charge of the Bureau of University Travel, sails from New York on August 6, on Red Star steamer "Vaderland." Returning, arrives at New York, September 19. Cost of special trip, including everything except fees on steamer, \$385, and covering Antwerp, a week in Paris, Rotterdam, The Hague, Amsterdam, a week in Brussels during the International Congress of Archivists and Librarians, Cologne, The Rhine, Heidelberg, Oberammergau Passion Play, Switzerland—Zurich, Lucerne, Interlaken, Berne—Strasburg.

Places in this party may still be secured. About 40 librarians and friends are now booked.

Portions of this tour may be omitted if desired, and refund had to cover.

Apply at once for all particulars to the Bureau of University Travel, Trinity place, Boston, Mass.

Invitations to A. L. A. for 1911

Information received from Ottawa, Canada, is to the effect that there is now no question but that the beautiful hotel, Chateau Laurier, at Ottawa, will be finished by April, 1911. It is, therefore, probable that the wish of a great many of the members of the A. L. A., to hold a meeting of the association in Ottawa, the Canadian capitol, can be realized if the authorities so agree for next year.

The Pacific northwest are anxious for the A. L. A. to hold its next meeting at Victoria, B. C. Dr Henry, librarian of University of Washington, and Mr Scholefield of the Parliament library, B. C., both write enthusiastically for a meeting at Victoria.

The California library association passed resolutions at its May meeting inviting the A. L. A. to hold its next meeting within the borders of California.

Meeting of A. L. I. Called

In accordance with the constitution, Secretary Carr of the American library institute announces that there will be a meeting of the American library institute at Mackinac Island in July, probably on the evening of the first day.

A Library Meeting

The Massachusetts library club and the associations of other New England states will hold a meeting, June 9-10, at the Wachusett House and the Princeton Inn, Princeton, Mass. The general topics will be "Libraries and the country life movement."

Fairhaven, Mass. DREW B. HALL.

The Danish Library Commission

On May 1, 1910, the Danish library commission "Statens Komité til Under-

stöttelse af Bogsamlinger" opened an office at Stormgade 21, Copenhagen, where American librarians, who visit Denmark, will be welcome.

The second general meeting of Danish librarians will be held during the summer. American library methods will be represented, as they were last year, by a lecture by an American librarian, J. Christian Bay, chief classifier of The John Crerar library, Chicago. His subject will be: "The American public library as a help to self-education."

ANDR. SCH. STEENBERG.

A Mistaken Value

Dr G. T. Flom of Minnesota has made a report on what has been called the runic stone, on exhibition at the Minnesota historical society museum. Dr Flom contends that the stone is less than 50 years old, as the letters could not have been inscribed before that date. The letters and figures are duplicates of those made on the stones of the province of Dalarne, Sweden, today. Dr Flom thinks that the inscription was written by an immigrant in the 60's or else by some immigrant who knew the literary sources of Dalarne.

At the dedication of the Carnegie library building of Howard university, Washington City, the speakers were: President Taft, Dr Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress and Mr Carnegie.

Dr Putnam spoke first, and when the President arose to make his address, he paid the following tribute to Dr Putnam:

We have listened, and I wish to pay the highest compliment possible, to the beautiful, the discriminating, the elevating, and interesting address of the Librarian of Congress, and certainly I could add nothing to this description of the importance of a library as an instrumentality in the University for the proper education of its students.

Dr Putnam's address appeared in full in the *Howard University Record*.

Library Meetings

California—The fifteenth annual meeting of the Library association was held in Long Beach, April 25-27, 1910. About 250 people were in attendance, representing 53 of the 117 public libraries, and 14 other libraries of the state and six libraries outside of the state. The first session was held in the afternoon, April 25, in the Hotel Virginia, which was headquarters. An address of welcome was made by G. M. Roe, secretary of board of trustees of the Long Beach public library. The response was made by President J. L. Gillis, who afterward read his annual report. The growth of the association during the year has been steady and the work gratifying. The president urged that each member in order to secure the best results from his membership should attend at least one district meeting and the annual meeting. The work of the secretary-treasurer and of the district officers was especially commended.

The report of the committee on co-operation among libraries was opened by the chairman, Miss A. M. Humphreys. The sub-committee's reports were as follows: Periodical purchase and exchange, Miss N. M. Russ; book selection and buying and inter-library loans, Lauren W. Ripley; binding and other workroom problems, Kirke H. Field; bibliographic work, Eudora Garoutte. Each of these reports was followed by interesting discussions. Miss Garoutte reported that the index to California periodicals was nearly completed and submitted various plans for printing and distribution. It was voted that the matter of publication of the index be further investigated by the sub-committee and referred to the executive committee for action.

In the absence of Ulrich Graff of the University of California library, a synopsis of his exhaustive paper on

"The typewriter, a study," was read by Joseph C. Rowell.

The session of Tuesday morning was given up to "The golden land of dreams; a book symposium," conducted by Miss Humphreys. Mr Rowell in his paper, "A retrospect of reading," gave reminiscences of his reading in childhood and youth. Miss Meeker, trustee of the Pasadena public library, talked of "Favored books," and brief reviews were given as follows: Poems of Arthur Symons, Gertrude Darlow, Los Angeles public library; *The desert*, by John C. Van Dyke, Harold Bell Wright Redlands; *Lavengro*, by George Borrow, Anna McC. Beckley, Los Angeles public library; *Leaves of grass*, by Walt Whitman, Frederick Baker, trustee Long Beach public library; *Diary of Samuel Pepys*, Sarah M. Jacobus, Pomona public library; *Holland and its people*, by Edmondo de Amicis, Eleanor J. Sturges, San Francisco public library; *The old town*, by Jacob Riis, Anna L. Sawyer, Margaret Carnegie library, Mills college; *The cloister and the hearth*, by Charles Reade, Jeanette E. McFadden, Santa Ana public library; *Fairy tales*, by Hans Christian Andersen, Alice Calhoun Haines, Pasadena.

The afternoon session of April 26 was presided over by Charles S. Green. The nominating committee presented the following ticket: President, Lauren W. Ripley, Sacramento public library; vice-president, Mrs Frances B. Linn, Santa Barbara public library; secretary-treasurer, Mabel G. Huntley, Sacramento public library. There were no other nominations and the ticket as presented was at a later session unanimously elected.

The financial reports were read and accepted. The receipts during the year were \$806.62 and expenditures \$432.21, leaving a balance on hand of \$374.41.

County libraries

The main topic of the afternoon was county libraries. Harriet G. Eddy,

county library organizer of the State library, gave an account of progress during the year. Work was begun last November and since that time two organizers from the State library have been in the field. Twenty-five counties were visited and many meetings addressed. In addition to this the State librarian and the assistant librarian attended several meetings and made addresses. The object of the work of the first two months was investigation of the needs of the various counties, and to present the county library plan to the people of the state. With the new year the definite work of introducing the county library system was begun. The response of the people has been hearty and the results gratifying. Of the five counties approached four have adopted the county system, and over 50 stations have been started. It was found that the section in the bill relating to elections was inoperative and the counties are now working under section 12, which provides for a contract with the supervisors. Miss Eddy spoke of the enthusiasm with which the people in the sparsely settled districts greeted this method of giving them library privileges.

Lauren W. Ripley gave an account of the work in Sacramento county. Twelve stations and reading rooms have been established, and only lack of funds prevents the starting of the many new stations for which there is a demand. Mr Ripley believes that in Sacramento county the plan has been a success, and that the people of the county would not willingly give it up.

State-librarian Gillis then spoke on the proposed new county library law. He said he was not the originator of the county library plan, nor was he wedded to any particular method. It was his desire to secure the passage of a law that would be sufficiently flexible to meet the varying needs of the different counties, that would be acceptable to all the people of the

state, and that would produce the best results. He realized the crudeness of the present law, which was drafted before anyone knew exactly what was wanted and which had suffered from various amendments in its passage through the legislature. The proposed new law is to apply to all territory outside of the municipalities, but provision is made permitting the municipalities under certain conditions to participate in the county library system. The supervisors are authorized to put the law into effect, but if they do not, they must on petition of 25 per cent of the voters either put it into effect or call an election. Mr Gillis favored putting the control of the county libraries directly under the board of supervisors. It is impossible to have an effective county library without money and the supervisors are the men who have control of county affairs and can command county funds. The supervisors would be much more likely to take an interest in the county library and in its proper management than would a separate board. Direct management by the supervisors would be in line with the commission form of government, which is producing such good results throughout the country. Mr Gillis advocated a state board of library examiners consisting of the State librarian, the Superintendent of public instruction and three members appointed by the governor. This board should determine the qualifications of the county librarian upon whom so much of the success or failure of the plan would depend.

It had been intended to have copies of the draft of the new law at the meeting, but owing to the pressure of work in the attorney-general's office, it was found impossible to get the draft finished. As soon as it is completed a copy will be sent to anyone interested.

The next speaker was Judge M. T. Owens, trustee of the Whittier public library, who opened the discussion.

Judge Owens had been opposed to the present law because of its effect upon city libraries, but said he saw no reason why a good law could not be framed. He disagreed with Mr Gillis in thinking the board of supervisors the best place of control of the county libraries. In his opinion it was the worst. He advocated a separate board, and thought that women should be eligible for membership. Judge Owens said he was in sympathy with the general movement and thought that a good system could be worked out.

Mr Gillis said that Judge Owens's idea of having women on the county library board appealed to him. If it were not for the women the library business in California would not be worth much. After some further discussion, the general session adjourned and the meeting of the Trustees' section was held.

In the absence of the officers of the Trustees' section, Judge Owens was elected chairman of the meeting and Anna L. Meeker of Pasadena, secretary. A paper by H. L. Carnahan of Riverside on "Library publicity" was read by Mr Greene. Among questions discussed were the extension of library privileges by a city library to the surrounding country, printed catalogs, censorship of books and denominational periodicals. The following officers were elected: President, Judge M. T. Owens of Whittier; vice-president, Charles S. Greene (trustee of State library) of Oakland; secretary, Mrs Ruth H. Lindgren of Huntington Beach.

The Wednesday morning session was opened by the report of the committee on library training read by the chairman, J. L. Gillis, and supplemented by a report on library training in educational institutions of the United States by Susan T. Smith. The regular committee reports were then read and were followed by a paper on Music in libraries, by T. J. Irwin.

An unusually large audience attended the closing session of Wednesday afternoon. After the election of officers George Watson Cole read an interesting paper on the iconography of California missions. During his stay in California Mr Cole has made a collection of over one thousand post-cards of California missions, many of which he had on exhibition at the meeting. Rev. Henry Kendall Booth of Long Beach then read a valuable bibliographic paper on "A layman's Biblical library." Charles F. Lummis, formerly librarian of the Los Angeles public library, read several of his poems. Harold Bell Wright read a chapter from "The calling of Dan Matthews" and Mrs Elizabeth Grinnell gave one of her delightful bird stories illustrated by lantern slides. The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The California library association has held a pleasant and it believes a profitable session in the beautiful town of Long Beach, and whereas it desires to put itself on record in various matters, therefore be it

Resolved, That as members of the California library association we give our hearty approval to the bill now before Congress affecting the rates of postage on books, and believe it to be of great importance to us in our attempt to serve all the people of our various constituencies. We recognize the good work done by our California delegation, especially Senator Perkins, in the matter of the bill allowing the franking privilege to blind readers and the institutions sending them books in raised characters, and we ask our senators and representatives to work as earnestly for a library postage rate.

Resolved, That we repeat our invitation heretofore extended to the American library association to hold its next session in the state of California. Our profession is just beginning in this state to receive a just recognition as one requiring standards similar to those required of teachers, and a visit from the distinguished leaders of the profession that such a session would bring, will be of great value to us, and, we believe, pleasant and profitable to the American library association as well.

Resolved, That we earnestly desire the establishment in this state of a library training school of high grade and urge on the next legislature of California the passage

of a bill making provision for one. This, we believe, is in harmony with California's settled policy of giving her children the opportunity of learning all worthy things without leaving her borders.

Resolved, That we further urge on the legislature the necessity of passing a bill providing for the libraries of high schools, extending to them the enlightened policy that has provided for libraries in all other institutions of learning.

Resolved, That we ask further of the legislature the passage of a bill amending the County library law, in such a manner as to make it effective in permitting the extension of library privileges to all the people of the state. We believe that this can and should be done without interfering in any way with libraries already established and maintained as a matter of local pride and self-government.

Resolved, That the thanks of this association be extended to all those who have labored to make this conference successful and delightful. In this we would include those that have made an opportunity of great interest and profit of the institute that preceded the conference. Finally be it

Resolved, That we thank the retiring administration of the California library association for the services that have made a new era in California library history.

CHARLES S. GREENE, Chairman.
HENRIETTA M. FAULDER,
EMILY M. SEEGMILLER.

During the institute and meeting the Long Beach public library held exhibits of water-colors, Japanese prints, book-plates and library posters. There were also on exhibit at the library a collection of books and other material for the blind from the State library, and an exhibit of rare and valuable books made by Ernest Dawson of Los Angeles.

The social features of the meeting were especially enjoyable. April 16, the members of the institute were invited to a sail about the bay by the Long Beach Chamber of Commerce. Miss Ellis and her staff gave a "magazine party" to the students on the evening of the 19th. On Sunday, several members of the Los Angeles public library staff received visitors at "The house of mirth," their cozy clubhouse at Alamitos Bay. Here the caller found awaiting him a cordial welcome, a launch ride on the lagoon,

a chat on the veranda, and some dainty refreshments. Monday evening a delightful concert was given by the courtesy of some of the Long Beach citizens at the Hotel Virginia.

On Tuesday evening the members of the staff of the Los Angeles public library presented at the Ebell clubhouse, Long Beach, "The light of Garvanza, a romance of the harem; a comic opera in three acts," by Susanna C. Ott. It was difficult for the spectator watching the attractive stage setting, the beauty of the costumes and the graceful dances, and listening to the singing to realize that he was attending an amateur performance.

ALICE J. HAINES, Sec'y-Treas.

Chicago—The annual meeting of the Chicago library club was held at the Oak Park public library May 12. The meeting was preceded by a very enjoyable dinner, at which 100 members and friends were present.

The annual reports of officers and committees showed that the club was in a very flourishing condition. During the year 118 new members have been added and 18 withdrawn, making a present membership of 233. With all bills paid there was a balance of \$65 in the treasury.

The club has stood responsible for the furnishing of the new A. L. A. headquarters, and \$666.50 was raised for this purpose.

The entire year under the guidance of Caroline L. Elliott, president, has been marked by unusual coöperation and cordiality, which cannot fail to be of lasting advantage to library conditions in Chicago.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, W. N. C. Carlton, Newberry library; first vice-president, E. D. Tweedell, The John Crerar library; second vice-president, J. H. Warder, Western Society of Engineers; secretary, Jessie T. Woodford, Chicago public library; treasurer,

Irene Warren, School of Education, University of Chicago.

After the business meeting the following interesting program was enjoyed:

A group of songs, by Elmo Hammond.

Miss Alcott's farce, "Biance," given by Helen and Ruth Bagley.

A final group of songs by Mrs Ida B. Hinshaw.

EDWARD D. TWEEDELL, Secy.

Louisiana—The Louisiana library association held a meeting at Alexandria, April 29-30. The main purpose of the meeting was to present and approve a bill which is to be offered in the legislature of the state, providing authority for towns and parishes not acting under the present law, to organize, maintain and operate libraries. A bill was finally approved and a legislative committee was appointed as follows: L. A. Ducros, William Beer, Helen W. Dodd, Jane Gray Rogers, New Orleans; George Hathaway, Jennings; Inez Mortland, Baton Rouge.

A paper on "Local collections in state and town libraries" was read by William Beer, librarian of the Howard Memorial library, New Orleans. Mr Gill discussed Methods of popularizing the public library. Other interesting addresses were as follows: Some problems of the small libraries, Miss Thornton of Alexandria; Library work with children, Miss Ducros; Repairing of books, Miss Joyce; Summer library schools, Eleanor Kopman. Miss Mortland of the State university library conducted a round table on library methods. A reception was tendered the visitors.

Ohio—The Columbus library club held its annual election, April 7, and elected the following officers: President, Mirpah Blair, Ohio state university library; vice-president, Alice Boardman, Ohio state library; secretary, Lydia Ann Phillips, Public school library; treasurer, Alice Comstock, Public library.

LYDIA ANN PHILLIPS, Sec'y.

Oklahoma—The meeting of the state library association was held in Oklahoma City, May 5-6. A program was presented, dealing with various phases of library development such as What a library means to a town, treated by Mayor Scales; The place of the library in high school education, Principal Jacoby; Binding and repairing, F. W. Figg; Intelligent use of the library, Mrs J. C. Thompson; Co-operation between libraries of the state and government documents, Cora Miltimore; Local history section in the library, Joseph B. Thoburn; Librarian's point of view toward schools, Mrs Bertha McBride. At the evening session Mrs O. P. Gibson, representing the Federation of women's clubs, gave an address on "The club woman and the library.

Dr A. E. Bostwick, librarian of the St Louis public library, delivered an address on "Companionship of books." Dr. Bostwick said "that a man is known by the company he keeps," has its strongest support in the influence exercised by his mental association with those whom he meets in books. One is often disappointed when he meets face to face a writer whose books he loves, but when we meet them in books we only know the best, the most enduring part, purified from what is gross and earthly. The library has come to realize that the man and the book are complementary, that neither is much use without the other and to bring them together is its duty. A book is valuable because it records and preserves somebody's ideas. It is the projection of the human mind across space and across time, and where it touches another human mind, those two minds have come in contact just as truly and with as valuable results as if the bodies that held them stood face to face in actual converse. Books may be our friends and companions through life, for influence, for recreation, but above all for inspiration.

A reception followed the close of the meeting.

Friday morning was devoted to a business meeting and lively informal dis-

cussions. The following officers were elected: President, Edith A. Phelps, Oklahoma City; first vice-president, Mrs. I. N. Croom, Muskogee; second vice-president, Mrs. N. M. Carter, Guthrie; secretary, Mrs. M. W. Quigley, Weatherford; treasurer, Mrs. Bertha McBride, Guthrie. Chickasha was chosen as the place for the 1911 meeting.

Severe criticism was made on the recent statement of the state superintendent of public instruction of Oklahoma, that the books issued to patrons from the public library were harmful trash, and the Carnegie libraries often a detriment.

Dr Bostwick urged the state association to ask the state legislature to provide for a state library commission, not to rule over the libraries, but to help give instruction, information and to assist the entire library work of the state. A committee will be appointed to take up the matter.

Edith A. Phelps was appointed the representative of the state library association at the American library association.

Luncheon was served by the Chamber of Commerce, and an automobile ride closed the meeting.

Texas—The eighth annual meeting of the Texas library association was held at Houston, May 5-6. There were three sessions held, the third being a visit to the Rosenberg library at Galveston. The attendance was not large as is the case in some of the other states, but the meeting was full of interest and enthusiasm. Twenty-six forms of library work were represented.

President Wyche of the Carnegie library, San Antonio, in his opening address, dwelt largely with the subject of advertising as a means of interesting the public in library work. Mr Wyche called attention to the development from the old cloister-like library for the use of a few, to the idea of attractive buildings, which might be termed passive advertising for those who already frequented the li-

brary, down to the present-date business methods of actively interesting the public. Mr Wyche concluded by saying a satisfied patron is the library's most effective advertiser, and the support back of library advertising is the purpose to help.

The position of a library in a community is determined largely by what transpires within the walls of the building. Good and growing collections of books, comfortable and inviting arrangements, substantial and adequate furnishings of the room, are of prime importance. Book shelves should be in easy reach with neat signs for guidance. People should be treated as if they were honest. Red tape should be banished. Exhibits of new books and displays of special books on timely topics, with an attractive bulletin board, should be in evidence. More important than all of these is the question of personal contact with the public. An indifferent manner, a frowning countenance, will nullify the good of printer's ink.

Greetings from the American library association were presented by Secretary Chalmers Hadley of Chicago. Mrs H. R. Ferrell of Waco presented interestingly "The ideal board of trustees." Mrs C. M. Houston of Corsicana gave an account of the splendid reference work they are doing in that library with children. Miss Snodgrass of the Public library of San Antonio spoke on The story hour. Its function is to develop in the mind of the child a love for the best in literature and in life. The story teller should be able to clothe the "stupid tale" rejected by the boy, with life and vigor. Any story gains by telling interest and enthusiasm, and a good story well told will live more vividly in the mind of the child who hears it told than of him who reads it.

The afternoon session closed with an address by Miss Peck, primary supervisor of the Houston schools, on The relation of the school to the li-

brary. She advocated a course in bookbinding, and a study of library tools for the pupils in the public schools.

At the close of the afternoon meeting, an automobile ride followed by tea at the country club was provided by the trustees of the Houston library.

At the evening session Secretary Hadley of the American library association delivered an instructive address on "The library and the school." State Librarian Winkler outlined the progress of the Texas library commission, and set forth its needs for the coming year.

On Wednesday morning, Mrs Scheuber of Ft. Worth set forth "What libraries can do to foster a knowledge of art." By means of bulletins, art talks, etc., the public may be familiarized and interested in good pictures.

"Public documents" was presented by Librarian Goodrich of the State university. Unnecessary routine work was discussed by Mrs Matthews, librarian at Waco. Among the unnecessary things, Mrs Matthews mentioned the guarantors in a small town. The limitation of a borrower to a certain number of books not fiction, a too-frequent re-registration, were also named as burdensome details. Quite an animated discussion followed the reading of the paper.

State Librarian Winkler presented "Suggestions for uniform statistics," and submitted forms to be adopted by the library commission. A greeting from the State federation of women's clubs was presented by Mrs B. W. Lewis of Paris.

Resolutions were adopted, commending the formation of the commission and appreciation of its work already done, and urging the need of more adequate appropriation. A request for a regular course in library training at the University of Texas was also indorsed. The association authorized the appointment of a library

extension committee and pledged \$250 to further their work.

The following officers were elected: President, Julia Ideson, Houston; first vice-president, E. W. Winkler, Austin; second vice-president, Mrs B. W. Lewis, Paris; secretary, Mrs C. M. Houston, Corsicana; treasurer, Irene D. Galloway, Waxahachie.

Wednesday evening the association was charmingly entertained by a lawn party and a puppet show. Thursday the association was the guest of the trustees and staff of the Rosenberg library. Two hours were spent in inspecting the library, followed by a delightful sail on the bay.

Library Institute

A two weeks' library institute was held at Long Beach, Cal., beginning April 11. Two courses of instruction were offered, one on reference work and book selection given by Anna McC. Beckley and Gertrude E. Darlow of the Los Angeles public library, and one on cataloging and classification given by Mary L. Sutliff, Bertha Kumli, and Sarah S. Oddie of the State library. The classes were held in the Long Beach public library, which generously placed at the disposal of the institute the use of its rooms and of its books for laboratory work. The assembly room with its beautiful outlook over park and ocean made an ideal class room. Miss Ellis and her staff gave assistance in every possible way, and it was felt that no small part of the benefit of the course came from the privilege of working for two weeks in a public library so progressive and well administered. Nearly 50 students were in attendance. While the majority were from the southern part of the state there were delegates from several of the northern libraries. The students were most enthusiastic in their work and the desire for further opportunity for library training found frequent expression.

Library Schools**Drexel Institute**

Graduates of the school have received the following appointments:

Frances E. Earhart, 1902, librarian, Duluth (Minn.) public library.

Alice R. Eaton, 1908, cataloger, American philosophical society library, Philadelphia.

Margaret Widdemere, 1909, temporary cataloger, Wistar institute of anatomy and biology library, Philadelphia.

The following members of the class of 1910 have been assigned to positions.

R. Louise Keller, assistant cataloger, American philosophical society library, Philadelphia.

Miltanna Rowe, substitute, circulating and order departments, University of Pennsylvania library, Philadelphia.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY.

University of Illinois

The Alumni association of the Library school chose Margaret Mann as the lecturer this year; Miss Mann is a graduate of the Armour institute library class, and was for several years assistant librarian and instructor in the school. She gave two lectures; one on the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh, and one on the cataloging department of that institution. The Library club gave a reception to Miss Mann at the Kappa Kappa Gamma house.

Librarian Theodore Koch of the University of Michigan visited the school during the month and gave two lectures. One was on the process of book making and illustrating, and the other an illustrated lecture on library buildings.

Librarian Azariah Root of Oberlin college addressed the school recently, giving his impressions and experiences in some of the great reference libraries of Germany.

Anne Sweezey of the class of 1903 gave an informal talk to the school

upon the organization of the two new libraries of East Chicago.

The senior class prepared an exhibit which was shown in the upper corridor of the library during the week of the May festival. It included university memorabilia, pictures, programs, documents, etc.; some Aldines, Elzevirs, and other incunabula; first editions of English classics; some handsome plates from the architectural library, a collection which ranks with that of the Boston public library, and is exceeded only by the Avery library at Columbia university; along the walls were mounts showing the development of the children's book from the hornbook to the colored picture book; a large number of examples of the art of book making and illustrating; and an exhibit of the work of students taking the correspondence course in lettering, designing and printing offered by the International Typographical Union. The exhibit was patronized by over a thousand people.

The annual trip of the junior class to Danville occurred on May 11. The class, accompanied by Miss Curtis, visited the public library and enjoyed an automobile ride. Through the courtesy of the Governor and the officers, an interesting tour of inspection was made at the Soldiers' home.

Personal

The marriage of Litta Banschbach, '07, and George Bascom took place on April 27, at her home in Princeton.

Ola Wyeth, '06, has returned to the university to catalog the Heyne library recently acquired by the German department.

Nellie C. Geddes of the library staff has been transferred from the catalog department to the classical seminar.

Carrie Patton, '11, has accepted a temporary position for the summer as cataloger at the Cedar Falls (Iowa) normal school.

Ethol Langdon, '11, has accepted a position as assistant librarian at the Kearney (Neb.) normal school.

Margaret Kingsbury, '11, has been appointed accession clerk in the University library.

Grace Herrick, '11, has a position as general assistant in the Rockford public library during the summer.

Rose Sears, '11, has accepted a temporary position in the Chicago theological seminary library.

Mayme Batterson, '08, has been made librarian of the Green Lake branch of the Seattle public library.

Gertrude Jamison, '11, has been appointed temporary librarian of the Burlington (Iowa) public library.

New York state library

Dr Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress, paid the school a second visit on April 12. In addition to a talk on "Copyright," Dr Putnam gave a talk on "The library of Congress and its organization," supplementing the one given on the same subject, March 31.

Mr and Mrs Wyer entertained the faculty and school at the Aurania club on the evening of April 1.

Miss Welles, superintendent of circulation of the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh, gave four lectures on "The administration of the loan system of a large library" in the advanced administration course, May 11-13.

The annual library visit occurred April 26-May 4. Libraries in Northampton (Mass.), Springfield (Mass.), Worcester (Mass.), Brooklyn, Medford and Providence, the Riverside Press, the Boston Book Company and the factory of the Library Bureau were visited. The librarians and staff members of the libraries visited were indefatigable in their efforts to make the visit both pleasant and profitable.

F. K. WALTER.

Pratt institute

The third term, as usual, has been devoted largely to practice in all departments of the library, and this year with the addition of practice in several children's rooms in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Queens,

and in one or two high school libraries.

Since the last report the class has visited the following libraries in Manhattan: The New York public library, in its Lenox, Tompkins Square, and Hudson Park branches; the American society of civil engineers' and Columbia university libraries. In Brooklyn, the Montague and Leonard branches and the headquarters building of the Brooklyn public library, the Long Island historical society, Children's museum and Brooklyn institute libraries, are on the visiting list. The Jamaica and Flushing branches of Queens Borough, and the Newark public library, complete the list.

The class will also be guided through the new main building of the New York public library, and will visit a bindery and printing house, as well as witness the manufacture of some of the mural color-prints that are being used by libraries in the vicinity for the decoration of their walls.

Miss Brown, of the State library, Miss Welles, of the Pittsburgh library, and Miss Burnite, of the Cleveland public library, were the lecturers of the month of May. Among the visitors of April were Miss Price, of the Pennsylvania library commission, and Miss Herron, librarian of Hampton institute.

Several students from the West and Middle West will probably attend the Mackinac conference on their way home.

Movements of graduates

Miss Adams ('98) will act as summer-librarian at Ontario in the Catskills, the coming summer.

Miss Cowell ('08) has resigned her position as first assistant in the Duquesne (Pa.) library, to take a similar position in the circulating department of the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh.

Misses Collar ('96 and '97) and

Tracey ('05 and '06) will deliver courses of lectures at the Columbia university summer library school during the coming summer.

Simmons college

Mary E. Robbins has declined re-appointment as assistant professor of library science and librarian of Simmons college, Boston.

Syracuse university

On April 26 the library school visited the Utica public library.

During the week May 9-14 Miss Lyman of Oak Park, Ill., now the advisory children's librarian of the Iowa library commission, gave the following lectures: "Children's work," "The child and the book," "General principles of book selection," "Fairy tales and poetry," "Fiction," and "The story-hour."

The director of the school opened her home the evening of May 12 to the library staff and school in honor of Miss Lyman.

Alumni notes

Helen Stevens, '08, has left the New York public library to assist in the New York Library Bureau. Winifred Ayling, '09, has been added to the same staff.

Nellie Ganter, '09, has taken a position in the Flower memorial library, Watertown, N. Y.

MARY J. SIBLEY, Director.

Western Reserve university

For instruction in bookbinding and repair this year the school was fortunate in securing the services of Gertrude E. Stiles of Chicago, who gave the course in this subject at the school the first two weeks in April. The first half of the course was devoted to the problems of mending and repairing, the students doing the necessary work on large numbers of books sent in from the various branches of the Public library. The actual binding processes were taken up in the second week, each student binding a volume. Miss Stiles brought

to this instruction thorough equipment for the work, varied experience and enthusiasm, so that the course was most practical and satisfactory.

It is always a pleasure to have the course of lectures in library administration which Miss Tyler, secretary of the Iowa library commission, gives at the school. This year her lectures were given during the third week of April, and were as much enjoyed as ever. In addition to the subjects concerning the administration of a small library, she gave one lecture on library commission work in general, and one upon rural extension work. On the last afternoon of Miss Tyler's visit the faculty served tea in her honor.

On May 4, Mr Brett gave for the students of the school his lecture on the work of the Cleveland public library, which he has given to many outside audiences, both here and in other cities. The lecture was illustrated by stereopticon pictures of all phases of the library's work and its many buildings.

JULIA M. WHITTLESEY, Director.

Wisconsin

The annual May-day celebration and exhibition of picture bulletins took place Saturday morning, April 30. The school was fortunate in having as a special lecturer on this occasion, Dr Bostwick, librarian of the St Louis public library. The subjects of his two talks were: "Branch libraries" and "The companionship of books." His Saturday morning lecture was followed by an exhibition of picture bulletins made by the students. These were effectively arranged in the exhibition gallery, and each guest was provided with an artistic catalog. Much care and thought had been expended in the preparation of the bulletins, and the results were most satisfactory both from an artistic and the practical point of view. After the bulletins had been discussed and admired, coffee was served in the school room, where guests and students were given

an opportunity to meet Dr Bostwick. A number of out-of-town librarians and trustees to whom invitations had been extended were present.

In addition to the regular lectures, the following talks were given:

April 28.—Edward J. Ward, supervisor of social centers and playgrounds in Rochester, N. Y. Work of the social center in Rochester with emphasis on the library phase of the social center. The students also attended an illustrated lecture given by Mr Ward at the high school on "The school as a social center."

May 3.—Miss McCullough, librarian of the Superior public library. The conservation of influence.

May 5.—Miss Lyman. Two lectures: Selection of books for children, and Story telling for children. The latter talk was illustrated by Miss Lyman's interpretation of some of the stories themselves. Invitations were extended to the teachers in the public schools, many of whom attended.

May 12.—Miss Countryman, librarian of the Minneapolis public library, gave an impromptu talk on her plans for a municipal reference department.

The following is a list of the bulletins exhibited:

Arthurian legends, Miss Wyman.
Astronomy, Miss Cole.
Boy's clubs, Miss Flower.
Conservation of natural resources, Miss Stearns.
Costumes, Miss Cole.
First Americans, Miss Rogers.
Garden beautiful, Miss Woodward.
Highways and byways of France, Miss Skinner.
Interior decoration, Miss Fleek.
Irish history, Miss Bonnell.
Land of pluck, Miss Minton.
Mind of a child, Miss Stevens.
Norway, Miss Borreson.
Madonnas; with Christmas list, Miss Kieme.
Oriental rugs, Miss Hughes.
Picturesque Brittany, Miss Jackson.
Railroads, Miss Randall.
Road improvement, Miss Kittleson.
Sea stories, Miss Foland.
Stories to tell to children, Miss Gregory.
Sunny Italy, Miss Lawrence.
Thanksgiving day, Miss Wald.
Uncle Remus stories, Miss Fansler.

SCHOOL NOTES

On Friday, April 29, an afternoon tea was given by Miss Hazeltine at the home of Dr and Mrs Thwaites in honor

of Dr Bostwick. This was followed by an informal dinner given for Dr Bostwick and for Mrs Sawyer and Miss Drake, two members of the school faculty who are to spend the summer in Europe.

Myrtle Sette ('07), cataloger in the Racine public library, was one of the May-day guests.

Helen Hutchinson ('07), librarian of the Physicians' library, Michael Reese hospital, Chicago, visited the school April 22 and 23.

ALUMNI NOTES

Vera Sieg ('08), librarian of the East End branch of the Cincinnati public library, has been put in charge of the Dayton Street branch.

Ora Williams ('09), assistant in the cataloging department of the Cincinnati public library, has been made librarian of the Cumminsville branch.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE.

SUMMER SESSIONS

MAINE

The Maine library commission holds its first summer library class at the University of Maine, Orono, July 6-27.

The service of Mrs Frances L. Rathbone Coe has been secured as instructor. Mrs Coe is a graduate of Pratt library school, and, until her recent marriage, was librarian of Public library, East Orange, N. J.

The course is designed for librarians in small libraries or assistants who cannot take an extended course in a library school. Apply to Kate C. Estabrooke, president Maine library commission, Orono, Me.

MINNESOTA

A summer school for library training will be held by the Minnesota library commission at the State university, Minneapolis, June 20-July 29, under the direction of Secretary Clara F. Baldwin. Misses Wilson and Carey of the commission will give the technical instruction, and Miss Power of the Carnegie library, Pittsburgh, will give the lectures in work with children. The work is

planned to require from seven to eight hours a day. In addition to the regular sessions, round-table discussions will be held on the relation of the librarian to trustees, the business side of the library, etc., under the direction of Miss Baldwin.

Special lectures will be given by visiting librarians, and the afternoon series of lectures given before the University summer school will be open to students of the library class. Visits to libraries and to commercial houses having business dealings with libraries will be part of the required work.

The class is open only to those holding library positions, or under definite appointment of such positions, and to teachers in charge of school libraries. The class is free to all holding positions in Minnesota libraries; to those outside the state a fee of \$10 is required. Applications and requests for all information should be made before June 1, to Director Clara F. Baldwin, Minnesota public library commission, St Paul, Minn.

Simmons college will offer instruction in a summer library class, beginning July 5 through August 13. The class is open only to women who are now holding positions or who are in appointment for positions. Applications should be made as early as possible to director of the library school, Simmons college, Fenway, Boston.

Entrance examination to Atlanta school

The annual examination for entrance to the library training school, Carnegie library, Atlanta, will be held June 10. It is preferred that the examination be taken at the Carnegie library, Atlanta, but if there are applicants living in other cities who wish to take the examination, it will be given by the local librarian or the principal of some school if provision is made by applicants desiring to take the examination. Full information will be furnished on application to Director Julia T. Rankin, Carnegie library, Atlanta, Ga.

News from the Field

East

Henriette I. Scranton, New York 1909-10, has been appointed assistant in Vassar college library.

Bertha Wakefield, New York '10, has been engaged to take charge of the cataloging at Vassar college library.

Elizabeth R. Frost, New York 1903-4, has been engaged as acting librarian of the Southbridge (Mass.) public library during the three months' absence of the librarian, Miss Miersch.

The annual report of the Thomas Crane public library, Quincy, Mass., gives the circulation as 81,351; borrowers, 4534; books on the shelves, 27,233. One-fourth of the circulation was issued through the children's room. The story hour has been kept up during the year.

The annual report of the Public library, Malden, Mass., records 57,070 v. on the shelves; cards in use, 17,649; home circulation of books, 177,504; loaned for school use, 20,655. Additional property adjoining the library grounds was purchased during the year. The report covers the last year of service of D. P. Corey, after a long period of usefulness.

Frances M. Mann, who had been librarian of the Public library, Dedham (Mass.), since 1871, and who had been connected with it since 1854, died May 5. The newspapers of Dedham speak in highest terms of her honest, steady performance of duty and the influence of her unique personality and a blameless life. Few librarians have a record of continuous service for 55 years.

Deloraine P. Corey, well known in historical, literary and library circles, died, May 6, at his home in Malden (Mass.), age 74 years. Mr Corey had been a member of the library board of Malden for over 30 years. He had been trustee of the A. L. A. endowment fund and president of the trustees section of

A. L. A. for many years. He was a familiar and highly esteemed attendant at the national library meetings, and will be missed in many circles.

The report of the Public library of Brockton (Mass.) shows the total circulation for the year to be 210,791 v.; 2672 new cards were issued. The pupils of the ninth grade of the various schools have been given instruction throughout the year in the use of the library. Among the gifts of the year is a bequest of \$3000 from the estate of Mrs J. R. Perkins. The library has been designated a depository for the publications of the United States geological survey.

The Massachusetts legislature has provided by law for the appointment of an agent by the free library commission and for the other expenses of the board in promoting library extension. The new members of the commission and the board of advisory visitors are looking forward to increased usefulness with the larger means at hand.

The services of Nina E. Brown, who was employed through the kindness of one of the members of the commission, terminated in April.

The General theological library of Boston recently held its fiftieth annual meeting. It emphasized the successful work of depository books, which is extending its range of influence throughout New England. It serves the clergymen of all churches, sending by mail to them, books they may desire for information. More than 1200 clergymen used it last year, and of these more than one-half are located in small towns where their income is too small to allow the purchase of books they desire. It is supported by fees from the members and has some endowment.

The trustees of the Boston Atheneum published in May the most complete history of an early American magazine ever prepared. This comprises the weekly records of a

club of brilliant young professional men of New England who edited *The Monthly Anthology and Boston Review* just a century ago. The book, which is handsomely illustrated, contains an introduction by M. A. De Wolfe Howe, a complete collation by Albert Matthews, both trustees of the Athenaeum, as well as extensive bibliographical notes of early books reviewed, and a complete list of authors of contributions to the 10 volumes of the magazine.

The Free public library of Worcester (Mass.) has finished its first half century, and issued its fiftieth annual report. The most noteworthy event was the retirement, after 38 consecutive years' service as librarian, of Samuel S. Green, who, on January 12, 1909, was elected librarian emeritus, at the same time that Robert K. Shaw, for four years assistant librarian, was chosen his successor.

The greatest need of the library is an adequate system of branch libraries. A new main building is also greatly needed, as the circulation department has been administered in much the same quarters for nearly half a century, and there are many features, besides overcrowding, which hamper administration and the convenience of the public. A reading-room might well be started, before the regular branch buildings are provided.

In the reference department an increase in the home use of books has been encouraged, and 57 per cent gain in this use was recorded. Tungsten lights have vastly improved the lighting conditions here. The children's department has established charging stations in some of the public school buildings as well as at other places.

Receipts: City appropriation, \$41,000; income from other funds, \$10,784; total, including cash on hand, \$53,673. Expenses: Books, \$10,760; periodicals, \$2402; binding, \$2847;

repairs, fuel, lights, etc., \$4583; salaries, \$26,677; printing, stationery and postage, \$1,686; sundries, \$2,359; total, \$51,321.

Net accessions, 5159 v.; total now in library, 173,803 v. Total home circulation, 308,758; reference use, 96,900; school circulation, 42,887; children's room, 122,460; total home and school circulation, 351,645. Attendance at art exhibitions, 3244.

The trustees of the Public library of Brookline (Mass.) report on the problem of running a library while the building was moving, instead of moving the books, and this without closing for a day. They also report on an unusual and entirely successful plan of recovering overdue books, allowed by the statutes of Massachusetts, i.e., putting the matter into the hands of the judge of the Municipal Court, when the usual library notices have failed to produce the desired result. The librarian of the children's department speaks of the special rules of her room in regard to fines and notices, and mentions a small card giving the rules of the children's room especially in regard to fines.

The library reports the gift from the library of a fellow townsman of a valuable collection of slave laws of the Southern states.

The library has published during the year a "Selected list of books on business and related subjects," and a new edition of a little pamphlet, "The Brookline public library: how to use it."

Mention is made of the successful use of "vellum de luxe" for covering books, and of varnish to protect the covers of fiction and children's books.

A new registration was begun on the plan of allowing cards to expire at the end of two years, and a list of borrowers classified by occupations is being kept. Appendix E gives a full statement of the loss of books, according to the yearly inventory since 1898.

Central Atlantic

Marit Blehr, New York 1909-10, has been appointed assistant in the children's department of the New York public library, beginning September 1.

An exhibition of political cartoons dealing with the American revolution, and the events leading up to it, as well as other illustrations of eighteenth century caricature, is being given in the New York public library.

William M. Stevenson, at one time librarian of Carnegie library, Allegheny (Pa.), sends word to his former associates that he has taken his degree of Ph. D. in library science and philology at the University of Göttingen. He is the first American to graduate from the only university in Europe, where library science tends to this degree.

As the time draws near for the opening of the beautiful new library building of New York city, the press of that city and many of the magazines throughout the country are devoting much space to the wood-carving, decorations and other interesting descriptions of what will probably be, when finished, the most beautiful public library building in the country.

The monthly report of the Public library of Passaic, N. J., shows a circulation of 18,191 v. for the month; per cent of adult fiction, 21; per cent of juvenile fiction, 24. J. Maud Campbell, librarian, resigned her position to become associated with the Civic league for immigrants in New York. Elizabeth White, librarian of the Maxwell memorial library, Rockville, Conn., succeeds Miss Campbell.

The very expensive library building which is Mr Carnegie's gift to Pittsburgh, is maintained by city taxes. The city council of Pittsburgh has not been noted for its liberality in its appropriations for the work of the library, and each year severe cuts are

made in the amount specified by the board for the needs of the library. The consequences this year are unusually unfortunate. Owing to the increased number of branch libraries, and the decreased appropriation from the city, it will be necessary to shorten the schedules in the circulating departments, one-third. No change will be made in the reference department.

The Public library of Troy, N. Y., reports a decrease of 10 per cent in circulation instead of the rapid increase noted in the few preceding years. The greater demand for employed persons is given as the cause. The circulation of foreign texts, 699 v., was quite out of proportion to the number of volumes added, 43. In 1909, 3133 v. were delivered at a cost of about six cents a volume. Privileges of the library have been extended to all persons having a Troy address, whether employed in the city or registered in any of the schools. Tungsten lights have been placed in the library during the year. The bill for light was nearly \$40 less than in previous years; number of volumes in the library, 43,536.

The twenty-first annual report of the Carnegie library of Braddock, Pa., "The first Carnegie library," records books on the shelves; 53,700; circulation, 394,267. The report discusses a number of matters of interest to the local community and to librarians elsewhere also, under such subjects as, What does a librarian do? Unnecessary details omitted; cataloging ephemeral books, etc.

The report gives an account of a new map made by Mr Dillon, chief engineer of the Carnegie company at Braddock, being a composite of the maps of the Carnegie company, and of the Braddock expedition, the early maps of the Carnegie company, and the present map of Braddock. This composite map locates the battle ground of Braddock's defeat more ac-

curately than it has ever been before. Pat McKellar left two maps showing the progress of the battle. Any library wishing a copy of these maps can secure the set by addressing Librarian Geo. H. Lamb, Braddock, Pa. Price of the set, 50 cents.

The annual report of the Brooklyn public library records a circulation of 4,063,102. A decrease is noted at 19 branches. Fifty per cent of the whole increase for the year was represented by the gain of two branches; number of volumes on the shelves, 642,623. The report shows that 6131 v. disappeared from the library. Of these, 2356 were lost by borrowers and not paid for. The theft of a large part of the books missing at inventory has been traced to one man and his accomplices. From an examination of the books recovered, it is evident that the man is not only a professional book thief, but that his field of operation has been a large one. In many cases the marks of ownership were obliterated and elaborate pains taken to secure one perfect copy by the destruction of perhaps a half dozen.

The books in French, German, and Italian, for which the demand is general throughout the system, will hereafter be included in the traveling library section, and the books in other languages in which the number of available titles is more limited, will be assigned to the individual branches.

The neighborhood reports (see PUBLIC LIBRARIES, 15:116) proved a valuable medium of information. To meet the rapidly increasing requests of petitions for libraries in outlying sections, which cannot be met owing to the lack of funds, a deposit station collection has been added to the traveling libraries. It consists of about 5000 of the most popular books in all classes of literature, from which collections of from 200 to 500 will be placed on deposit in localities where someone will agree to be responsible

for the care and supervision of the collection. Once a week the station is visited by a library assistant who looks over the books and assists in extending the usefulness of the collection in the community. All repairs and replacements are cared for at the main library.

Central

Mary N. Baker, New York 1909-10, has been elected librarian of the Public library of Elwood, Ind.

Announcement is made of a gift of \$50,000 by Andrew Carnegie, for a library building in Gary, Ind.

Rae Stockham, New York 1909-10, has been appointed librarian of Drake University library, Des Moines, Ia.

The Milwaukee public library has issued a catalog of the German books in the library, giving author, titles and call numbers.

Isabella K. Rhodes, New York '10, has been appointed assistant in the catalog department of the Cleveland public library, beginning September 1.

Mrs Bertha Ridgway, long-time librarian of the University of Iowa and later librarian of Purdue university, died at the Iowa City hospital, April 21.

Anna J. Fiske, for 11 years assistant librarian in the public library of the C. & H. Mining Company, Calumet, Mich., died April 25, 1910, after an illness of nearly a year.

C. J. Richardson has presented \$1000 to the Public library of Princeton (Ill.), as a memorial to his wife. This is the second check for a like amount received from Mr Richardson by the Princeton library in the last year.

The St Louis public library prepared a list of books exhibited in connection with the meeting of the International Kindergarten union, held in that city, April 23-29. The lists were distributed, accompanied by invitations to the delegates of the con-

ference to visit the library and its branches. The list covered books on kindergarten theory, articles in special books, kindergarten songs, poems and stories.

John P. Deane and Iva M. Butlin have been appointed associate librarians of Beloit college, Beloit, Wis. The former librarian, James A. Blaisdell, resigned to become president of Pomona college, Claremont, Cal.

The annual report of the Public library, Leavenworth, Kan., reports 16,446 v. on the shelves; circulation, 55,325; borrowers, 3152. Books are circulated through the engine house and other places of public service.

Miss E. M. Chapin, who has been librarian of the Public library of Geneseo (Ill.) for 29 years, has resigned her position, and will leave for California, September 1. Ella Sawyer of Geneseo has been elected successor to Miss Chapin.

The Public library of Jackson, Mich., has issued a poster to be placed in factories, shops, stations and meeting places as an advertising medium for the library. The large auditorium in the building is to be finished for lecture use. The Michigan library association will hold its meeting there in the fall.

The Young men's mercantile library of Cincinnati celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of its foundation on May 3. President Taft was the guest of honor and made an address to the large audience assembled. The library now has 77,000 v. While it has many modern library improvements, it still holds with tight grip to its old traditions.

The annual report of the Public library of Peoria (Ill.) records a circulation of 196,300 v., a loss of some 3000 from the record of the previous year. Books circulated through 10 schools and one settlement; number of volumes in the library in actual

use, 99,582; card holders, 8579. The library was visited by fire to the extent of nearly \$5000, which was covered by insurance.

The Western Reserve historical society of Cleveland has recently received valuable manuscripts relating to the early history of Ohio. A notable collection is that made up of the manuscripts of Colonel May, the land agent who purchased the land on which the first settlement in Ohio territory was made. Another notable collection is the copy of orders issued in General Wayne's campaign against the Ohio Indians. An exhibition shown in the library is the plates from the "U. S. Army uniform," published by the war department, showing uniforms from 1774 to 1907.

Alice S. Cole, recently of the Astor library, New York, has been appointed cataloger. Annette P. Ward is librarian.

The annual report of the Public library of Dubuque, Ia., for 1909, records a circulation of 102,710 v. and 12,474 card holders. Books circulate through seven public and two parochial schools, to the engine houses and to the car barns. The library has been unusually fortunate in the number and value of gifts received. Among notable gifts is the private library of the late Senator Allison. Twenty volumes of Curtis' "North American Indians," accompanied by portfolios of pictures from the scenes and customs of the Indians, were received from Mrs Emma H. Ward. A number of desirable additions were made to the permanent collection in the art room. The annual gift of the Educational division of the Woman's club to the children's room, this year, was a large clock.

The sixth annual conference on children's reading was held in the Public library at Grand Rapids (Mich.), May 7. Persons familiar with the conditions in particular groups of the homes in

Grand Rapids, presented topics from their particular point of view. The general topic for discussion was: Do children of foreign-born parents read, as a rule, solid or serious books more than the boys and girls of American parents? If this is true, why and what can be done to change conditions? A series of papers of about 10 minutes each were given, after which everyone present was invited to take part in the general discussion. The papers were by two mothers, one teacher and a preacher. During the two hours of the session there was scarcely a pause in the meeting. One club woman who had come to scoff at the library's discussing such a subject, went home to pray her club to take up the same subject for consideration. A specially valuable presentation was made by Miss J. V. Gordon, principal of one of the public schools. She has many foreign children in her school and community, and she did some careful investigation along the line of the subject.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES will present her notes at a later date.

The Public library of Winona, Minn., has received a handsome painting, *The light of learning*, by Kenyon Cox, as a gift from William Hayes, as a memorial to his late wife, Charlotte P. Hayes, for many years prominently connected with the Winona library. The presentation and unveiling of the painting was made an occasion by the library board and appropriate addresses by prominent citizens were made.

The general intent of the painting is to symbolize the function of a public library as the conserver and distributor of the light of the past for the use of the present. In the center sits Learning, lighting at her lamp torches, which are distributed by her winged attendants to symbolical figures on either side. To the right Romance leans upon Poetry, bearing the lyre and clad in the flame color of passion. Below them a more physi-

ally luxurious type, Art, palette in hand, leans upon a fragment of antique sculpture.

To the left, Philosophy looks up at the torch she has already grasped, and History writes upon her tablet, while Science holds the globe and compasses, signifying the exact knowledge of the universe.

South

Beulah McCauley has resigned her position as librarian in Carnegie library of Judson college, Marion, Ala., to return to her home, Clarksville, Tenn.

The State library of Virginia has received as a gift from the Buffalo historical society of New York, a large collection of interesting manuscripts and documents carried away from Virginia by the Union soldiers during the Civil war, and that society now returns them as belonging properly to Virginia. They cover a large part of the colonial era and include wills, deeds, bonds, summaries, legal papers and letters.

The annual report of the Public library, Waco, Texas, records the circulation for the year as 45,557 v., with a percentage of 54 for fiction reading. In the past five years the circulation has doubled. Among the donations were a handsome stereopticon lantern and a file of local papers from 1875 to date. The annual series of lectures has been more successful than ever and 1683 children have attended the Saturday morning story hours.

Public interest in the work of the library is increasing very perceptibly.

Ground was broken on April 19 for the new library of the University of Texas. The building will cost complete about \$250,000. It is to be of cream-colored limestone with tile roof, in a style called by the architect, Cass Gilbert of New York, "modified Spanish renaissance." In outline the plan is an oblong, 119 by 42 feet, with an

extension at the rear 75 by 60 feet. In the oblong the ground floor contains miscellaneous rooms, and the second floor is the main reading room. In the extension are the administration rooms and the six-level stack. Seminar rooms will for the most part be placed in the stack.

The Louisville (Ky.) public library celebrated the fifth anniversary of its opening, May 5. The library was profusely decorated, the entire building thrown open and the public were invited to inspect every department, where the attendants were in waiting to welcome and assist visitors in their inspection. There was music, pictures of the various libraries and exhibits, showing how things were done and what had been accomplished. Special attention was given the children's room. An attractive leaflet, setting forth the information concerning the library, was distributed. Many new names were enrolled as users of the library.

The report of the Carnegie library of Nashville, Tenn., shows substantial progress. A campaign of publicity has been carried on successfully throughout the year. A folder containing detailed information about the library has been circulated throughout the city by several publicity bureaus. High school students to the number of 750 have visited the library in groups of 30, and have been instructed in its use. A list of new books was published each week in the *Street Car Weekly*; commentaries on notable books have been printed in the newspapers, and a course of free lectures maintained; 6500 books were circulated through the schools for collateral reading.

Fourteen clubs and other organizations hold their regular meetings in the library building. This library is making a specialty of Tennesseana. This collection contains a file of Nashville daily papers back to 1818,

a valuable source of historical information.

Appreciative letters from the mayor and men and women prominent in educational work are appended to the report. The city council has increased the appropriation to \$15,000 for 1910, as against \$12,500 in 1909.

Pacific coast

Mrs Alice Whitbeck, formerly children's librarian at Berkeley (Cal.), has been appointed librarian at Richmond, Cal.

Harold L. Leupp, New York '04, has resigned his position with the University of Chicago Press to become assistant librarian and purchasing agent for the University of California library.

Mary Banks, who has been with the Seattle public library since its organization and at various times at the head of the children's and reference department, resigned her position as reference librarian to take effect on June 1. The month of May was allowed her as vacation.

The fifteenth annual report of the Spokane public library shows a circulation of 151,976 v., of which 104,140 were from the main library, 26,043 from the children's department, 11,874 through the branches, 9919 through the grade school libraries. The library had 35,805 v. in January, 1910, a net gain of 8722 for the year. The number of volumes has doubled in the last two years. There are 13,472 readers' cards in use, 4899 being new cards added during the year. There are five branches with a librarian in charge, five small branches where an attendant is supplied, and 27 school libraries were sent out during the year. There have been added during the year books in the German, Swedish and Norwegian languages. The library subscribes for 227 magazines, of which a number are duplicated for circulation, and for 34 newspapers; 10 magazines and 34 newspapers are received as donations.

Foreign

The Public library of Sunderland, England, has issued a classified catalog of works in the library, dealing with education and psychology. The list contains about 1100 entries. The library presented copies to 900 teachers in Sunderland.

Found—A gold brooch in the hall of Scoville institute, Oak Park, Ill., after the Chicago library club meeting. Inquire at Scoville library.

The Technology department of the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh will be glad to have copies of all lists of technical books issued by various libraries for a collection of such lists which is being made by that institution.

When the seventieth birthday of Bjornstjerne Bjornson was celebrated in 1902 a great many tributes were paid to the genius of the venerable poet. As an American contribution to this occasion, a survey of Bjornson's life and work was made by William Morton Payne, and published in the *International Quarterly* of March, 1903. This essay, which offers the most systematic account of the man and his writings at present obtainable in the English language, is now reproduced with some changes and additions in a small 50-cent volume published by A. C. McClurg & Co. The text includes original translations of several of the lyrics and of a few passages of prose. Coming out, as it does, immediately after Bjornson's death, this is a timely book, which will attract many readers.

The H. R. Hunting Company of Springfield has issued a list of books bound in durable library bindings, in many cases at a less cost than the publisher's prices. The books are all standard, and the juvenile books particularly should appeal to the average library.



AN INVITATION TO LIBRARIANS

You are cordially invited to visit our store when passing through Chicago on your way to the American Library Association Conference at Mackinac Island, and to make it your headquarters while in the city. A convenient waiting room where you can meet your friends, and where you will find desks supplied with writing materials, is at your disposal on our First Floor. You will see much to interest you on either of our two floors, but especially in the old and rare book department on the First Floor, which Eugene Field named "the Saints' and Sinners' Corner."

A. C. McCLURG & CO.
215 TO 221 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

*The most complete and best equipped
bookstore in the United States*

L. B. unit wall stack



Installed in more libraries in this country than any other form of book shelving.
Constructed on the unit principle of modern steel stack.
Attractive and economical.

Library Bureau

CHICAGO

BOSTON

NEW YORK

Library Bureau Bracket Steel Stack



Central Falls, R. I., Stack Room

A recent product of Library Bureau steel factory combining many novel features—never before included in Bracket Stack construction.

Write us for Estimates

Library Bureau

New York

Boston

Chicago

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO.

**Wholesale Dealers in the
Books of all Publishers**

33-37 East 17th Street

New York City

Prompt Shipments.

Lowest Quotations.

Orders and inquiries from public libraries and booksellers solicited. Our prices are the lowest for all parts of the United States. In addition to our large stock of the books of all publishers, we have unexcelled facilities for securing promptly books not in stock and making shipments complete. Our import department is thoroughly equipped. Save delay by ordering from New York City, the publishing center of the country. :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::

CHIVERS BOOK BINDING COMPANY

911-913 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SPECIALISTS IN PUBLIC LIBRARY BINDINGS

Cooperative Book-Buying **POPULAR JUVENILES** Wilde Editions

BOUND FROM THE SHEETS IN CHIVERS' PATENT BINDING

You are recommended to purchase the following books at the special prices here quoted, because no binding has yet been arranged, even by this firm, which will give the service these books are enabled to give. Each book has been examined and tested, and a binding specially designed by Cedric Chivers. The leather backs will be of bright colors, decorated with blind tooling, and will be attractive.

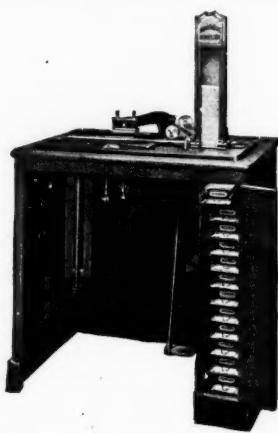
It is hoped that librarians will stock up for the year with these books at the reduced prices, and in this way obtain all the advantages of cooperative purchase, or a pooling of orders.

	Published Price	Price in Chivers Binding		Published Price	Price in Chivers' Binding
Drysdale, William Young Reporter Fast Mail Beach Patrol Young Supercargo Cadet Standish of St. Louis Treasury Club Young Consul	\$1.50	\$1.40	DeLand, E. D. Malvern Successful Venture Katrina Three Girls of Hazlemere Friendship of Anne	\$1.50	\$1.40
Valle, C. M. Orcutt Girls Sue Orcutt Wheat and Huckleberries	\$1.50	\$1.40	Norton, C. L. Jack Benson's Log Medal of Honor Man Midshipman Jack	\$1.25	\$1.20
M. M. C.	\$1.00	\$1.10			

Please give clear shipping instructions as carriage is paid by purchaser.

CEDRIC CHIVERS, President.

The Montague Addressor



Either foot-power or motor-driven

Prints through a ribbon, typewriter effect, on anything, in any position, at any speed. Simple in construction, few working parts; can be operated by any office boy or girl.

Montague Address Plates

Made of metal, in one piece; practically indestructible; can be blanked out and re-addressed from four to six times.

MONTAGUE ADVISORY BUREAU,
an organization of ability, brains, experience and energy. Devises successful methods for users of mailing lists. Write FOR FREE BOOKLET.

MONTAGUE MAILING MACHINERY CO.
935 WORLD BUILDING, NEW YORK

Controlling Factors of the Twentieth Century

The controlling factors of the Twentieth Century are geography and commerce. They draw the tide of immigration wherever they will. Through them, in a way, we are bound by blood, industry, history, wealth, with many nations of the world. At no time were maps more necessary, or of deeper interest, than they are today. For such references

Rand McNally & Company are Headquarters in America

Among their foreign maps for schools, universities, and libraries, are the productions of the great German map maker, Deitrich Reimer—

KIEPERT'S CLASSICAL MAPS

maps that make the misty past as fresh as a story of today—that make the ancient world stand out in vivid contrast to the world of the Twentieth Century. Also

THE STANFORD MAPS

by Edward Stanford, of London, England. Geographer to the King. Library and school maps, a specialty, and finally

THE RAND McNALLY MAPS

Covering a wide range of subjects, and kept constantly up-to-date by a large force of foreign and American experts. These include

Relief Maps, Physical Maps, Political Maps, State Maps, Biblical Maps, Historical Maps, Outline Maps, Library Maps.

Send for Map Catalogue, there you will find many interesting things.

**Rand McNally
& Company**

CHICAGO NEW YORK

Ernst Hertzberg & Sons

THE MONASTERY HILL BINDERY
 601-607 East Belmont Avenue - - - - - CHICAGO

Forty years' experience in library bookbinding. Facilities for handling consignments rapidly. Best construction and best materials.

Gold Medal

St. Louis, 1904

BOOKS FOR LIBRARIES

The Wanamaker Book Stores in Philadelphia and New York do a combined book business almost double that of any other concern in the trade.

This accounts for the extraordinary purchases of remainders of editions that the Wanamaker organization is constantly securing. It is why LIBRARIES can secure through the Wanamaker stores, splendid editions of standard and recent books at very much lower prices than are possible elsewhere.

ANY BOOK EXTANT is here or will be secured if obtainable anywhere. Send for the Wanamaker BOOK CATALOGUE. All inquiries given careful and expert attention.

JOHN WANAMAKER

NEW YORK

PHILADELPHIA



HIGGINS'

DRAWING-INKS
 ETERNAL WRITING-INK
 ENGROSSING-INK
 TAURINE MUCILAGE
 PHOTO-MOUNTER PASTE
 DRAWING-BOARD PASTE
 LIQUID PASTE
 OFFICE PASTE
 VEGETABLE GLUE, Etc.

ARE THE FINEST AND BEST GOODS OF THEIR KIND

Emancipate yourself from the use of corrosive and ill-smelling inks and adhesives and adopt the Higgins Inks and Adhesives. They will be a revelation to you, they are so sweet, clean, well put up, and withal so efficient.

AT DEALERS GENERALLY.

CHAS. M. HIGGINS & CO., Manufacturers

Branches: Chicago, London

271 Ninth St., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

*For the Librarian, for the Young
Library Assistant, for the Student in
Library School or Training Class*

THE AMERICAN PUBLIC LIBRARY

BY

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, PH.D.

LIBRARIAN ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY; LATE LIBRARIAN NEW YORK
FREE CIRCULATING LIBRARY AND BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY,
AND CHIEF OF THE CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT NEW
YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY; PRESIDENT AMERI-
CAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, 1907-1908.

THIS book is intended for the general reader, especially for him who is unfamiliar with the general development of the public library in this country; for the librarian, who will see in it little that is new, but possibly a grouping of facts and a mode of treatment that may be suggestive, or at least interesting; for the young library assistant, to whom it may be of help in assimilating the unfamiliar facts and methods that are daily thrust upon her; and for the student in library school or training class, who will find in it not an exhaustive treatise on library economy, but rather a bird's-eye view of the subject. Facts, methods, and figures have not been avoided, but there has been no attempt to make them complete; rather has it been sought to present them as accessories to a readable account of the general aims and tendencies of American library work. It is hoped in particular that the book may make critics of our public libraries, at home and abroad, realize what these institutions are trying to do, and how far they have succeeded in doing it.

Illustrated, large 12mo, cloth, \$1.50 net

D. APPLETON AND COMPANY, NEW YORK

W. M. H. RADEMAEKERS

9-11 Franklin St., NEWARK, N. J.

Most successful Library Binder in the U. S. Binder for the Newark, N. J., Free Public Library.

LIBRARIANS!

All books rebound by me are treated according to their paper and use in the library. Books with suitable paper are sewed with my **PATENT FLEXIBLE OVERCASTING**.

If you want your books rebound durable and reasonable, give my work a trial.

Send 2 vols., 12mos., express prepaid, and I will rebind same **free of charge** to show you my work. All books insured against fire while in Bindery.

ASK FOR PRICE LIST.

LIBRARY BINDINGS

THE H. R. HUNTING COMPANY,
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS,

Offer the following books in re-enforced cloth binding, bound especially for them by the Houghton, Mifflin Co., edition limited to 100 copies each:

Austen, Jane G., *Betty Alden*.
Austen, Jane G., *Nameless Nobleman*.
Austen, Jane G., *Standish of Standish*.
Burnham, Clara L., *Dr. Latimer*.
Burnham, Clara L., *Next Door*.
Burnham, Clara L., *Sweet Clover*.
Cooper, J. F., *The Deerslayer*.
Cooper, J. F., *Last of the Mohicans*.
Cooper, J. F., *The Spy*.
Defoe, Daniel, *Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*.
III, by E. Boyd Smith.
Harte, F. Bret, *Luck of Roaring Camp*.
Hawthorne, Nathaniel, *Marble Faun*.
Holmes, O. W., *Elsie Venner*.
Smith, F. H., *Caleb West*.
Smith, F. H., *Colonel Carter of Cartersville*.
Smith, F. H., *Tom Grogan*.
Stowe, Harriet B., *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.
Wiggin, Kate D., *Cathedral Courtship and Penelope's English Experiences*.
Wiggin, Kate D., *Penelope's Progress*.

They also issue the *Alcott Books*, *Pepper Books*, *Tomlinson's War of the Revolution and Colonial Series*, *One Hundred best Novels*, compiled by Newark, N. J., Public Library, and the *Wister Translations*, J. B. Lippincott Co. They are bound from the publisher's sheets with pigskin backs, English morocco cloth or Keratol sides, sewed with Rademaeker's patent overcasting stitch.

Library Bindings are a decided economy and a great satisfaction.

Only first-class firms are to be found in Public Libraries.

Foreign Books

supplied at **lowest rates**. Largest stock of **German Books**; overstock of such closed out at **special prices**. Send for our quotations and catalogs.

E. Steiger & Co., 25 Park Place, New York

THE INDEXERS

JULIA E. ELLIOTT **EMILY TURNER**
27 East 22d Street, New York

Private and Business Libraries catalogued. Bibliographical and Research Work undertaken. Books and Periodicals, Commercial and Municipal Records indexed. Competent workers sent to any locality where trained service is needed.

A VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION TO AMERICAN HISTORY

THE FIRST GREAT CANADIAN

The Story of Pierre Le Moyne Sieur d'Iberville

By CHARLES B. REED

"A fascinating story is that of d'Iberville, and his biographer, determined on full if tardy justice to the man whose living rewards were so few, and whose brave name so long has been submerged in ungrateful oblivion, makes this story as entertaining as a romance." — *Chicago Record-Herald*.

"The average reader knows very little concerning the romantic career of Le Moyne d'Iberville, and for this reason Dr. Reed's volume should prove especially interesting." — *San Francisco Bulletin*.

Illustrated from rare prints
Cr. 8vo. \$2.00 net. Postage 13c.

AT ALL BOOKSTORES

A. C. MCCLURG & CO., Publishers
New York CHICAGO San Francisco

6
s
y
•
st
k
s.
k
R
al
ed